

SPECIAL CANADA DAY ISSUE

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

JULY 1, 1998 ON DISPLAY UNTIL JULY 5

The

# 100

## Most Important Canadians In History

\$3.95



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Gen. Georges  
Philias Vanier



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# From The Editor

## Celebrating our successes



**F**or the past decade, Maclean's July 1 editions have dealt with the history of the land, the contemporary unity issue and, on two occasions, 100 outstanding younger Canadians to watch—many of whom have established themselves in public presence. This week's special issue on The 100 Most Important Canadians in History will provoke debate about who has been included and who has been left out, but the inspirational stories of great accomplishments—and occasional tragic flaws—are reminders not only that Canadians have a powerful history, but that too often we focus on our failures at the expense of our achievements.

It is a message often delivered by visitors from abroad—Canada, they say, seems to be a nation in search of a problem. As June Forde once put it: "When I am in Canada, I feel like this [what] the world should be like."

What we seem to forget is that, in the relatively brief span of 150 years, we have fashioned a truly great land against various odds and, in the process, made numerous contributions to the world. One of the most complex federations preceding Canada by about 500 years, was that of the Iroquois. The First Nations demonstrated how to survive in the harshest of climates. In modern times, Canada is the place where the first electric light bulb was invented, along with kerogenite, the paint roller, the zipper, Pabcon and the chocolate bar. A Canadian even shaved the cord for creating Superman. Canadians also invented standard time, the snowshoe and the sharp take-off landing plane. Then there were the entrepreneurs that truly changed the world: radio pioneer Reginald Fessenden and insulin discoverer Frederick Banting.

Some of those milestones are recorded in this week's special 32-page cover package. Prentiss and Bourne are there, along with Sir William Logan, the father of Canada's geology, and the remarkable Sir Charles Saunders, whose hard-line vision of Marconi wheat turned the Prairies into the nation's breadbasket. In the realms of art and action, there is Norval Morrisseau, one of the world's greatest painters on literature, Quebec historian Abbé Lionel Groulx and women's rights activist Nellie McClung.

It may come as a surprise to many Canadians who have forgotten their history that one of the things we do best is accommodate differences. At home, the conventional wisdom is that we are a fractured, fractious land—and some weeks we are, especially when we get to thinking that the parts are more important than the whole. But in places that truly are split, such as the former Soviet Union or the Balkans, we are regarded with envy because we have managed to sort out our differences without bloodshed. It would not be beyond our group to solve our relatively modest civic problems. Clearly, if it can happen in Bloody Northern Ireland, it can happen here—a place where the white line in the middle of the road was invented.



Granatstein (seated right) with (from left) MacLean, Stevens, (seated), Bauman and Ryall—an ambitious undertaking.

*Robert Lewis*

## Newsroom Notes:

### The 100 Canadians

Pegmentation of this week's cover package began in February when Maclean's contacted historian Jack Granatstein, who is retired from Toronto's York University. Last year, Granatstein prepared a best-to-worst ranking of Canadian prime ministers for the magazine. This time, the assignment was slightly more ambitious—a ranking of The 100 Most Important Canadians in History. While Granatstein assembled a battery of experts to advise him, Maclean's invited readers to nominate their choices for The 100. There were hundreds of fascinating submissions, many of them incorporated into the final selection. The overall results are found in a 33-page cover

package beginning on page 14. While Granatstein wrote 21 stories—15,000 words in all—Associate Photo Editor Kristine Ryall searched archives for illustrations and photos. Researcher-Reporter Michael MacLean dug out ancient details about the lives of noteworthy Canadians, some of them long forgotten by most of the public. The package was designed by Associate Art Director Gwalia Sathath and edited by Managing Editor Geoffrey Stevens.

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**Open-heart surgery: measuring costs but not benefits**

## Canadian health

It is amazing that Canadians like patient Long-time reader Gordon Lever can track back balances electronically but do not have access to technology to obtain the results of their own laboratory tests or a doctor's clinical impressions ("The Mailer's health report," Cover, June 10). Studies show that timely information can improve care and that effective communication systems reduce the risk of error. But the information infrastructure to support health care in Canada is meager. But notwithstanding, for example, that the Canadian Institute for Health Information (Maclean's partner in the project) does not link health organizations to report on changes in health status associated with investment, the result is that no health organization in Canada can inform its citizens about the overall benefits of care. Is there an other industry as valuable to our community that measures costs alone, but not benefit?

Dr. David Bitter,  
Director, Medical Informatics,  
Bethune Methodist School  
of Nursing

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should be submitted to:  
The Mailer's Magazine Letters  
771 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1AT  
Fax (416) 596-1718  
Email: letters@maclean.ca  
Maclean's welcomes readers' views but letters may be edited for space and clarity. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number.  
Submissions may appear in Maclean's electronic ana-

I was delighted that your health report described the importance of maternal health during pregnancy as a determinant of the health of the baby at birth. We know that maternal stress and lifestyle choices contribute to preterm birth and increased risk of mortality and morbidity in the newborn period. Recent epidemiological studies in several countries have also shown that weight at birth may be a powerful predictor of adult-onset disease. Low birth weight correlates with increased risk of cardiovascular disease as well as adult onset diabetes. We are born with a genetic constitution that is programmed by the environment inside the uterus in which we develop in utero. In utero programming considerably influences our health as adults. In the long run, public policy directed to ensuring our healthy development as fetuses may be the most effective way of determining a healthier life after birth.

Dr. John E.G. Cawelti,  
Chairman, Department of Anatomy  
University of Toronto

While your health report provided much-needed data and analysis, my experiences provide anecdotal insight. My story began last December with three days of flu, then moved on to a fatty GP diagnosing my swollen leg as cellulitis, and to the emergency ward of my nearest hospital where the diagnosis of bacterial infection was confirmed and intensive antibiotic administration started. Over the next few days, home-care nurses came to my bedside as the intravenous treatments continued. The bottom line despite some rough edges and squeaky wheels, I'm impressed and delighted that the system worked so well. Maybe we should apply similar management processes and funding changes to the educational, military or other aspects of the country.

Doug Morris,  
Toronto

If income and social status were indeed the major important factors in determining health, real improvement would be hopeless ("Health habits, longer life," February), a recent study concludes that knowledge about nutrition is a critical factor. Weston all said everything that high income and social status can provide—we just need some help learning to do a better job of finding out

## A wonderful country

The Liberal government takes away the right to free speech from Ernst Zundel because they don't like what he says. The Liberal-dominated Senate strikes down the "Sex of Sam" law because it would deny the right to free speech to people like Paul Bernardo and Clifford Olson. The public service and the military have lied to their pay hoppers for years, so the Liberal government resolves the issue by giving themselves a raise. The Mulroney Tories award the CF-18 program to Quebec even though Bristol Aerospace had a lower and better tender. The Liberals cry foul. Then, the Liberals get into power and give a \$2-billion contract to Bombardier with no tender process. The Liberals, when in opposition, cried foul and long about conflict of interest in the Mulroney government. Then, we find that Jean Chretien, before his return to politics, could buy stock under value from a business crony, sell it a week later at a big profit, but that's not conflict of interest. Chretien has a relative in a high position at Bombardier, but giving it a contract with no tender is not a conflict of interest. Ah, yes, it's a wonderful country we live in.

Steve Ward,  
St. Albert, Alta.

selves and our children. If nutrition ignorance is a root cause of sickness and high health-care costs, let's direct our resources to support school programs, public health workers, community programs and public education that deliver nutrition education.

Pete Pense,  
Western Ross resident,  
Castlegar, B.C. and School Federation  
of Western

## Scared of megabanks

The articles on banks were well presented. I am biased ("Shambles to the altar," Business, June 8). There is one aspect, however, that is obscured by the focus on bank profits: I don't care if banks have five times their profits, the problem is the value of assets that Canadians get for those deposits and loans in a global market. That is more crucial when the fact that the project of integration will control about 70 per cent of financial assets among them. This is a story thought too nice as a commodity and as a business. A CEO of a major bank in the United States, responding to the merger wave there, said: "So, don't get big to get better; you get better to get big." I have at

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**Editorial Update****Writers in Residence @  
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Searching for some stimulating conversation? Maclean's—in partnership with Writers in Electronic Residence—now offers people an opportunity to discuss current literary or news events and issues with a diverse lineup of Canada's leading writers via its website, [www.macleans.ca](http://www.macleans.ca). Each month a different writer takes Maclean's electronic literary salon, posing new pieces for discussion each week. Throughout June share thoughts with short-story writer Andrew Pyper, and in July campagnon writer with science fiction novelist Robert L. Sawyer.

**Canada at War**

For nearly a century Maclean's has published some of the finest writing on war, bringing the horrors and triumphs of the battlefield to the printed page. *Canada at War* is a critically acclaimed collection of previously-published Maclean's articles that highlight heroic microbial experiences from the First and Second World Wars, though to Canadian peacekeeping efforts in Cyprus, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia. Published by Penguin Books Canada, *Canada at War* is now available in stores everywhere.

**Newsstand Notes****Web Site News**

Maclean's on the World Wide Web serves up a variety of stories from the current week's issue. Our address is <http://www.macleans.ca>. Our Internet column also offers:

- **Maclean's Weekly Selections** — Informative and entertaining Web sites best to the world's top stories selected by Yahoo! Canada and Maclean's.
- **Maclean's Kapsos** — A selection of previous stories organized to help readers follow current issues.

- **University Rankings** — Our annual look at universities, plus a directory with links to university Web sites.

- **Maclean's Forum** — A place to speak out on issues of the day.

**Taking on the Links in Maclean's**

Maclean's proudly presents Taking on the Links, an advertising supplement that will focus on the sixth annual Export A Skins Game, July 28 - 29, at The Links at Cawood Creek in Prince Edward Island. This year's profits from participating golfers' three-time Swiss winner Paul Coupland, 1988 British Open champion John Daly, 1988 Masters champion Mark O'Meara and the 1991 Canadian Tour Order of Merit winner Mike Weir, all battling for a total of \$320,000. Watch for it in the July 13 issue of Maclean's, on newsstands July 6.

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# Opening NOTES

Edited by  
TOM FERGUSON  
DAWNE STONE

## The revenge of the street hockey moms

**A**s Neponi Out, residents celebrated local hero Steve Yzerman's Stanley Cup win last week, some community associations argued that they played road hockey as kids, but argued that dangers to children playing in the street outweighed any benefits. Action will not be made until October, when the one of the action items, Meagan Laprade, ready to drop her gloves. She promises the group will be in provincial and federal parliament if necessary. Says Laprade, a 30-year-old mother of three road hockey enthusiasts: "We're in my city's face and we're not going away." *"Sigh"* from like a Canadian tradition. They have collected more than 300 signatures, during supervised road hockey on city streets and have the public support of Yzerman's family. Chris Yzerman, 36, says: "I am brothers, Steve—when the Coca-Cola Trophy for playoff MVP—spent hundreds of hours playing road hockey as a youth. 'It was an strenuous in his den apartment, and I can't see why a bylaw is needed,'" says Chris, a year-round resident of Ottawa's Agricenter.

**Reagan Rule** appears from Steve Yzerman



## CAPITAL CONFIDENTIAL

**A** long with other new staff, it's clear that Clark would throw his hat into the federal Progressive Conservative leadership race. Many prominent Tories were reluctant to count out the cohort as leaders of the expensive minister now, with Clark widely expected to at some point consider a return to the postministerial life. A group of past and present Alberta MLAs—clipped by former Alberta premier Jim Flaherty, Dennis Anderson, and former federal Tory Caucus co-chairmen—have agreed to be there when Clark announces this weekend, though new party rules may reduce the influence of the “sage” leaders giving more power to the rank-and-file.

Leading Clark's contingent will be Nova Scotia MP Scott Brison, who only considered a run at the job himself—and New Brunswick

MPs Manitoba MP Rich Boisvert, Newfoundland MP Normand Doyle and New Brunswickers Gilles Bernier and Jean Dube, the last also a member who had been considering a run at the postminister and is expected to announce his support for Clark. Even Clark's campaign manager bears a familiar Tory name: Victoria politician Ian MacKinnon's older sister Alison was defence minister during Clark's nine-month government back in 1993-98.

Clark's well-organized campaign can claim its own PC lineage. Sceptics bemoan the loss of a lot of former cabinet ministers from the New Majority years, including Barbora McDougall, as well as former Ontario premier Bill Davis. For hard-core partisans of the once-powerful party, a leadership campaign is hard to resist.



## Remembering a UN contribution

**E**n the most exalted of reputations needs constant tending. Consider John Humphrey, the young author of the first draft of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, who this summer is being honored posthumously with a major exhibition at Ottawa's National Arts Centre to mark the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the document. Until 1969, the author of the declaration was widely accepted to be René Cassin, the French diplomat who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1968 for his work on writing it. "But before John," says Margaret Kennerley Humphrey, whose husband was the first director of the human rights division at the United Nations. "But he was far more modest to over make us use of it." Instead, that was left to his literary executor, John Hardisty, now assistant director of McGill University libraries who, while looking through Humphrey's private papers in 1988, discovered his first draft of the document. Despite protests from the French government, Robbin published his findings at the annual McGill University libraries' journal *Pirkstone*, a year later.

Since then, he has tenaciously defended Humphrey's reputation—just weeks ago filing all 11 entries in the New York City-based Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute after discovering that its official Web site for the 30th anniversary credited the first draft to Cassin. But Hardisty had no role in the final honor for Humphrey—a 1975 commemorative Canadian stamp set to be launched in the fall. A flood of letters from scholars, including former federal New Democratic leader Ed Broadbent, caucused Consists Pauline Marois, and even former Ontario premier Bill Davis. For hard-core partisans of the once-powerful party, a leadership campaign is hard to resist.

## DOUBLE TAKE

### Kerrin Lee-Gartner

**F**or seven years, Kerrin Lee-Gartner was famous for a clip of downtown slalom, one instantly placing in the top 10 on the World Cup circuit. But she had only one podium finish, a third, before gear into the 1992 Albertville Winter Olympics. And so victory was as unexpected as it was sweet when she crossed down the piste from the Perseus grid—Canada's first Olympic victory in the slalom event, now retired from the sport and a mother of two, the 31-year-old was lauded at the French slope—soil considered the pride of the toughest women have ever raced—to file a retrospective piece for the CBC, for which she does ski commentary. "I used the downhill really couldn't believe I made down there," says Lee-Gartner with a laugh. "I thought, I must have been a little bit crazy for day I won that gold."

After her Olympic win, Lee-Gartner mounted the World Cup podium seven more times. But after Austria's Ulrike Maier crashed and died in a race in Garmisch, Germany, in January 1994, Lee-Gartner faced fear for the first time. "I was already married, and my new goals were to have children and raise a family," she says. "I didn't want anything to come in the way of that."

In December 1994, just months after retiring, she and her husband Gartner—now manager of the world national ski team—had their first child, Anna. Then second, Stephanie, at almost 2. Calgary-based mother and her husband are developing a condominium on the Fernie alpine resort in southeastern British Columbia. They might move there next summer—where would mean an even closer place for sonorous known for lightning speed.

MARY MENECHI

## GOLDFARB POLL

As Canada Day approaches, patriotism will come to the fore. The degree to which people agree with the statement "I'm proud to be Canadian."

Total percentage	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	Don't know
of adult Canadians	89	88	92	90	53
BC	86	85	91	88	56
Quebec	84	83	93	89	50
Atlantic	89	88	92	90	53

Data collected in January and February 1998. Total sample size 1,000 adults. Unwtd.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICTION

1. *A History of Our Times*, Julian Barnes (3)
2. *The Stone Lamp*, Michael O'Brien (2)
3. *The Death Commissar*, Jeffrey Archer (4)
4. *Dr. Who*, Peter Mayle (5)
5. *Summer Station*, Julian Barnes (3)
6. *Black Rock*, Alan Fawcett (3)
7. *Karen of the Plains*, Cowper McCarthy (2)
8. *Long Party*, Carol Shields (3)
9. *Remember Gates*, Robert Service (3)
10. *Anna Blue* (2)

### NONFICTION

1. *The Life of Dr. Jim*, Thomas Codd (1)
2. *A Walk in the Woods*, Bill Bryson (3)
3. *The War That Ended Peace*, Barbara W. Tuchman (10)
4. *My Father's Battle*, David McCullough (4)
5. *Never Kill a Carpenter*, Michael J. Gatz (2)
6. *The Millionaire Next Door*, Thomas Stanley and William Danko (10)
7. *A Month in the Country*, Michael Morpurgo (2)
8. *Reflections on a Guilty Pleasure*, John Roberts (2)
9. *Understanding War & Peace*, Constance Briscoe (3)
10. *Kingston Abominations*, Sean Denys French (2)
11. *From Earth to Venus*, Georges du Bois-Filion

**REVEALED:** That New Age guru Carlos Cardenasi, believed to be 72, died in April of liver cancer at his home in Westwood, Calif. Cardenasi said he was an apprentice to a Mexican shaman, and his books on the experience garnered a following of millions.

**AWARDED:** The 1997 Virginia Parker Prize, to Brandon May, novelist James Eshes, 22, in Ottawa. The \$25,000 award is for young performers of classical music.

**OBED:** Archivist and urban planner of the Brazilian capital Brasilia, Lucio Costa, 96, has died. Jimenez Costa created the futuristic city in the 1950s.

**OBID:** France's best-known yachtsman, Eric Tabarly, 66, who drowned after falling off his boat near Tenerife. Tabarly won numerous solo races, including the prestigous Transat across the Atlantic.

**OBED:** British cartoonist Big Smiley, 81, of cancer, in Harpenden, England. After Smiley created the comic strip Andy Capp in 1957, it became a fixture in newspapers around the world.

**OBED:** Leading Muslim cleric Sheik Mohamed Sharwan, 87, near Gaza, Egypt. Sharwan served as minister of religious endowments under former Egyptian president Anwar Sadat.

**OBED:** Best-selling French cookbook author Genevieve Mather, 91, in Paris. Mather's cookbook, *Les 1000 Recettes* (1932), was first published in 1932 and has sold more than five million copies.

**DENIED:** Convicted murderer Clifford Olson's request for a Supreme Court appeal in Ottawa. Olson, 58, was seeking a reversal of an August, 1997, ruling which prevented him from seeking early parole under the four-life clause.

# Passages



**AWARDED:** Antarctic degree from Oxford University, is best-selling author Margaret Atwood, 58, in Oxford, England. Atwood was one of eight "distinguished people" to be conferred, and the only Canadian, who has been short-listed for a number of British literary awards, including the Orange Prize and the Booker.

# 100 Canadians

## Maclean's ranks the famous—and the forgotten—who most inspired the nation

**C**anadians are a strange people. We complain that our history is boring, because we have no Lincolns or Churchills, no Civil Wars and no Dunkirk—but then we denounce the American or British authors who have Canadian achievements and individuals out of their books that spans the great events of past and present. We claim we have few heroes, but laud our hockey stars, successful entrepreneurs, and the occasional prime minister who gets us the finger and gets away with it. The problem, more correctly put, is that Canadians don't know their own history and sometimes understand too little about their present. We have always read more British and American books and magazines than our own, and today we watch U.S. television and movies and neglect our own publications and productions. We continue to be caught up in global events—especially Americans—at the same time as we express profound bewilderment with the ongoing intricacies of our own constitutional and political wranglings. And some have to judge by the cropping of critics and separators, we have come to believe that this nation is a failure.

In fact, to anyone with the eyes to see, Canada is a

huge success, a nation that has overcome most of the problems of geography and regionalism, race, religion and class to build a garden in the wilderness. And, astonishingly, we have done that without civil wars and with remarkably little blood on our hands or much justifiable collective guilt. Canada is a nation that has altered and continues to offer the opportunity of a good life to the vast majority of its citizens. These undeniable achievements were not preordained; instead they were the product of the efforts of courageous millions of ordinary women and men, the native peoples who lived here from time immemorial and the immigrants who began pouring into this land from the 18th century onwards. All contributed to building this country—the settlers tilling coastal roads and breaking the prairie soil, the courageous labourers pushing the railway across the continent, the construction workers building the cities and the miners digging out the treasures of the earth, the parents struggling to raise their families in hard times, as well as the legislators from backwoods ridings and urban con-



stituencies who represented their citizens' interests in the capital. Canada has always been a collective work—and the work is still in progress.

Inevitably, however, some individuals stand out for their great achievement. Some make a difference in the way we live. Some let us in on their secret, set an example of courage, duty and service. Some change our laws or carry a nation out of fractious colonies and kept it together through war and depression, peace and prosperity. Some wrote great books that inspired the world while others entertained us, even moving us to tears with their dazzling artistry or athletic skills. Some were business leaders who found better ways of making goods and selling them to Canadians and the world. Some were scientists toiling in obscurity until a discovery altered the lives of millions. And some were characters who astonished or appalled us, leaving Canadians shaking their heads in wonderment.

The 100 Most Important Canadians in History looks at those individuals who made a difference. These are the men and women who, for good—and sometimes for ill—led Canada to where it is today at the edge of the millennium.

In preparing The 100 Most Important Canadians in History, Maclean's decided to focus on 10 broad categories—Activists, Artists, Scientists, Thinkers and Writers, Characters, Discoverers and Innovators, Entrepreneurs, Heroes, Nature Builders, and Storytellers.

Next, we had to define "important." Did media stardom equal importance? Were wealth and power a measure of importance? And how to compare importance in one field with another? In the end, we defined importance as a balance of character, enduring achievement, influence, renown, and an individual's contribution to Canada and the world. Even so, inclusion in the list could also be earned

for longevity that had great effect on Canada and Canadians. We decided that a person's contribution counted for more than a strict definition of greatness, which allowed us to include some of the early explorers, along with Alexander Graham Bell, who remains a U.S. citizen despite his close connection to Canada.

Then came the hard part. Who were the 100 experts in each category and asked them to provide a ranked order of names. Meanwhile, Maclean's invited readers to make nominations—and hundreds flooded in, touching on every aspect of Canadian life. Some readers suggested collectives, like the Group of Seven, and we included a few.

Many of the same names were nominated by both readers and the experts. Their choices generated the list of 100. There followed a long discussion to finalize the leader in each category, then to select the overall No. 1 Most Important Canadian. You will find our justification the following pages.

But let's be honest: Although we consulted widely, the list is arbitrary. Any list is bound to be. Different experts and readers could have produced a much different list.

We knew the general list gives no much weight to "dead white males" from central Canada who held power and had the greatest opportunities throughout key periods of Canada's history. We tried to offset this by ranging widely over time and taking account of the requirements of balance—regional, gender and ethnic—so we endeavored to be inclusive. We failed—because the weight of history and accomplishment determined that we must.

If a list of this nature is prepared in 2006, it will look very different. More women and recent immigrants may give rise to the pantheon of Canadian achievement. Nonetheless, the list is representative, a record of courage and accomplishment that makes Canada proud. We trust that it will also inform, entertain, surprise—and possibly even inform some readers. Here, then, are The 100 Most Important Canadians in History.

Jack Granatstein taught Canadian history at York University in Toronto for 30 years. He is the author of many books, the most recent of which is *Who Killed Canadian History?* published by HarperCollins. He is now director and CEO of the Canadian War Museum.



BY J.L. GRANSTEIN

The article in this cover package was written by Granatstein for Maclean's.

## Maclean's TOP TEN

1. Gen. Georges-Philibert Viger
2. Hartog Feyen
3. William Lyon Mackenzie King
4. Samuel de Champlain
5. Glenn Gould
6. Sir William Legge
7. Helia MacLennan
8. Tom Longboat
9. K.G. Irving

intent to make Canadians proud. We trust that it will also inform, entertain, surprise—and possibly even inform some readers. Here, then, are The 100 Most Important Canadians in History.

## The Panelists

Brian Appel, art expert and philatelist

David Bercuson, historian, University of Calgary  
Carine Berger, historian, University of Toronto  
Serge Giguere, director, history and heritage, National Defence Headquarters

Robert Bothwell, writing fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington

Phyllis Bouscaren, publisher, Phyllis Bouscaren Books, Hyperion Publishers

Frepp Bayles, historian, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

Jean Cliche, television host, writer, activist

Olivia Chow, historian and professor emerita, University of Alberta

John English, former member of Parliament, historian, University of Waterloo  
Charles Gray, author and journalist

Norman Hillmer, historian, Carleton University

Jeffrey Keshen, historian, University of Ottawa

Mark Campbell, philosopher, University of Toronto

Bruce Kidd, writer, director, School of Physical and Health Education, University of Toronto

Trevor Lawrence, historian of science, University of Tasmania

Duncan McDowell, historian, Carleton University

Denman Marlowe, director, McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, Montreal

Bernard Ostry, former cultural ambassador and critic

Geffrey Pava, cultural critic and author

Jacques Rousseau, historian, Université de Montréal

Patricia Roy, historian, University of Victoria

John Stilgoe, historian, York University

Robert Stewart, art director, *Canadian Art* magazine

Jean-Pierre Wallot, former national archivist of Canada  
David Zimmerman, historian of science, University of Victoria

Larry Kert, CBC television personality and humorist

Among the 55 million people who have lived, worked and loved in Canada over the centuries, a few can claim to have made a real difference. In Macleese's view, one man stands above the others. A man of courage and sacrifice, in war and peace, he exemplified the best in his countrymen. He is the leading Hero—and the Most Important Canadian in History.

# Georges Vanier

**H**eroism is not a word or a concept that comes naturally to Canadians minds. The very idea goes against the Canadian grain; for we are a small country with a colonial past. We have not bred the great military figures of legendary national leaders who did the heavy battles at Bataille, France, Germany and the United States.

But we do have those, those who served as great examples. Take Georges Philibert Vanier, a young lawyer who joined the 22nd Battalion, known as the Van Doos, at its creation in early 1915, and served overseas with great courage, winning a Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order, until he was grievously wounded during the Blasted Days, the great end of the First World War advance of the Canadian Corps. Vanier was shot through the chest and wounded in both legs, and his right leg had to be amputated. Commanding in the top peacock Canadian Army brigade, his dazzling Vanier took command of his beloved Van Doos in 1925. Then, with the lonely, gracious Pauline Archdeacon, the daughter of a judge whom he married in 1919 and with whom he had five children, he moved into diplomacy, serving first as ambassador to the Canadian delegation at the League of Nations, and then as the Canadian High Commissioner in London, the Legation in France and, after the Nazis occupied Paris in 1940, representing Canada to Charles de Gaulle's Free French in London. Vanier also worked at the sometimes difficult task of recruiting Quebecers to serve in the Canadian Army. He then became Canadian ambassador in Paris, from the liberation in 1944 until his retirement in 1953.

Few Canadians outside the army and the department of external affairs knew much of Georges Vanier until John Diefenbaker named him governor general in 1959 when he was 75, the second Canadian and the first French-Canadian to take that post. Governors general can be austere, like Vanier's predecessor, Vincent Massey; Vanier was not. They can be patrician, or overtly retired politicians, there was none of this in Vanier. As governor general for almost eight years, he was the exemplar of service and duty and courage—the great military virtues that he embodied and honored. In constant pain from his war wounds, in increasingly ill health, Vanier did his job superbly. He presided over government functions in Ottawa

and opened gardens shows in Saint John, N.B., and Victoria. He reviewed graduation parades at the Royal Military College and presented colors to historic regiments. He spoke to rich and poor in the same way. He made common senseable speeches in perfect French and equally perfect English, and everywhere he talked of the joys and duties of being Canadian. There were few governors general from him, and Canadians across the country loved him.

Then when he was dying, and knew it, he earned on the journal record the annual soiree and tobogganing party at Belvoir Hall for the media in 1967. "There was no reason for him to go through with the party, as an event it wasn't that important." But he did. Late in the evening, wearing a tuxedo, Vanier was pulled into the Trout River Belvoir Hall on a toboggan, and his wife, Pauline, delivered a brief speech for him. "It was a very cracker," the reporter reflected. "To my knowledge, it was his last public appearance. Within weeks, he was dead. He had a sense of duty or obligation that won, and is, quite remarkable."

Duty, obligation, service—these are words that the heroic Canadians are inclined to avoid. But Vanier epitomized all those noble ideas, and as governor general he represented all the persons of those who went overseas to risk their lives for abstract concepts like democracy and freedom—and, yes, duty, obligation and service to a higher social cause. Vanier was Canada's moral compass as governor general, an unpretentious man of probity and honor. Journalist Claude Ryan said of him that "he set his sights on the goal of giving to Canadian public life a sort of supplement to its soul, an infusion of high spirituality, even of pure and simple spirituality."

It should come as no surprise that Georges and Pauline Vanier today are candidates for sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church. That pure and simple spirituality at which Ryan wrote was something they shared and passed on to their children, not least their eldest son, Jean, whose Ulriche (l'Ard) in France became an international movement of small communities where the mentally handicapped live and work with their caregivers. After her husband's death, Pauline Vanier went to France and helped her son until her death in 1991.

Canadians who think they have no heroes should think again.



MOST  
IMPORTANT  
CANADIANS  
IN HISTORY

## HEROES

1. **Gen. Georges Philibert Vanier** (1888-1967)
2. **Euangelios**
3. **Mountie Richard** (b. 1931)
4. **Laura Secord** (1775-1868)
5. **Tecumseh** (c. 1768-1813)
6. **Billy Barker** (1894-1930)
7. **Terry Fox** (1958-1981)
8. **Alberta Bounder** (b. 1943)
9. **Winnie Hornez** (1902-1937)
10. **Anne of Green Gables**

As governor general, he spoke for both founding peoples



## From an Indian chief to an astronaut



A. E. Lehmann  
Whitewater, Yukon

Patricia White  
Hawthorne, N.J., N.Y.

Bonnie Cheung & Sophie Wong  
Napa, California, U.S.A.



Deanne and Roger Vrakas  
Rego Park, Alberta



Frank Pfeiff  
Regina, Saskatchewan



Laura Dufresne  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Surrey, B.C.



Tamara Thompson  
Markdale, Nova Scotia

**H**ow can there be two imaginary figures, two literary creations, on a list of Canadian heroes? Seneca Brereton Watkinson's *Longfellow's Poem Evangelist*, published in 1847, helped preserve the Acadian people as a distinct society. Separated from her sister after the British expulsion of the Acadians in 1755, Evangelist lived him years later after an exile of wandering, only to arrive as he lay dying. Heartbroken Longfellow's heroine, too, died soon after, but Acadien survived as an inspiration, too, an agent embodied in her persistence.

*Anne of Green Gables*, the spunky, red-headed Prince Edward Island orphan created by Lucy Maud Montgomery soon after the turn of this century, similarly became a model of courage and persistence for generations of young Canadian girls (and Japanese ones, too), an experience reinforced by television. The two fictional characters mattered in their day, and they matter still.

Two hockey heroes, both Montreal Canadiens, also mattered. Centre Howie Morenz, the "Swiftfoot Streak," played his heart out in game after game with speed, power and creativity. His leg badly broken on the ice in January, 1937, Morenz died of complications in hospital two months later.

His funeral service joined the Forum, and the cortège passed by 300,000 silent hockey fans in the streets. There were perhaps about 15 men in the streets of Montreal after NHL president Clarence Campbell suspended Maurice (Rocket) Richard for the rest of the season for slating an opponent and striking a human-like in the 1955 season, but they were rioting in protest. The fiery-tempered Richard was the most dazzling player of his era, the first to score 50 goals in 50 games, and an almost divine figure in a gauze who covered the glare of those eyes, glowing like a set of high beams," as Terry Sawchuk, one of the best netminders ever, put it. And when Campbell suspended him, his fans descended downtown Montreal.

Economically but less violently, Canadian heroes Billy Barker and Terry Fox, too. Barker won the Victoria Cross and an extraordinary chestful of medals

for his fierce skill during the First World War, including an epic single-handed combat against 60 German aircraft just before the armistice in which, though wounded, he shot down four before crash-landing his own fighter. After unsuccessful business ventures, Barker briefly rejoined the air force, then working for Pan Am. Aviation, he died in a crash in 1956, his funeral in Toronto drawing 50,000 mourners.

Terry Fox captured the hearts of Canadians with his Marathon of Hope in 1980, a money-raising run for cancer research across Canada. Fox had lost his right leg to bone cancer when he was 22, and his curious hopping run, covering an astonishing 40 km a day and more than 5,000 km in all, earned the hearts of Canadians and raise funds who saw him reach into their pockets. Before he could finish his trek across the land, cancer was discovered in his lungs, and he was forced to yield to his disease. But the next year, just 22 years old, he, as Mount Allison historian Penny Bryson noted, "The courage he showed in the face of adversity" gave Canadians a symbol of humanism. Both Fox and Barker died too young.

Roberta Bondar, Canada's first woman astronaut, became a hero as much as she went into space in the NASA shuttle Discovery in 1983. A payload specialist in charge of the shuttle's emergency laboratory, she was almost certainly better qualified than anyone, man or woman, who ever went into space. With a PhD in environmental biology, a medical degree, and post-graduate training in neurophysiology, the articulate and tough Bondar remains a role model for every female biology student. "I wanted to be as qualified as possible," she said, "so if people didn't want me, they'll have to say, 'Look, you're a woman and I don't think you can do it.'"

Louise Second was the role model of her day, the personification of Canadian resistance to American expansionism, the Loyalist housewife who, according to legend, led her crew through the lines of the invading Americans in the Niagara Peninsula in 1813. She had overseen U.S. officers discussing their plans to strike the British garrison at Fort Erie, and Second's early warning resulted in the ambush and surrender of the overconfident attackers.

Finally, Tecumseh was Britain's and Canada's greatest Indian ally during the same War of 1812. Trying to forge an Indian confederacy to check American expansionism, Tecumseh, a Shawnee war chief, allied himself with Britain and played a key role in the war's opening battles that saw the British victories that preserved Canada. But at the battle of Moraviantown in October, 1813, the British troops defeated Tecumseh, who was killed fighting a rear-guard action. "We are determined to defend our lands," he had vowed, "and if at the will of the Great Spirit, we wish to leave our bones upon them."



Evangelist  
inspired  
the Acadian spirit



Roxanne (left), Sandra and Richard, Canadians are wrong to conclude that the country has failed to produce its share of real heroes



Tecumseh: he died in the 1812 war



MORE  
IMPORTANT  
CANADIANS  
IN HISTORY

A towering  
figure in  
Canadian  
letters

THINKERS  
AND WRITERS

# Northrop Frye

Canada has produced a truly impressive array of intellectual talent—from celebrated economists to internationally acclaimed novelists. Maclean's choice as Canada's leading Thinker and Writer was also a legendary teacher, a professor of English who was widely recognized as "the foremost living student of Western literature."

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**N**o, I don't want to be a professor," the young Northrop Frye writes to his fiancée, Helen Keay, in 1902. "There is something about such an earnestly cultured acceptance that would make me feel as though I were shaking something." After all, what does a professor do but "del" with a crowd of half-trained kids savages who get to go out of him except intellectual training and, in some cases, the evaluation of his personality?

But a professor, Northrop Frye would become, teaching thousands of students in his career at Victoria College at the University of Toronto and radiating his personality through Canada and the world of letters. His book *The Great Code*, in which he portrays the Bible as the foundational text of all Western literature, made the bestseller lists in 1952. Frye became, to one American expert, "the foremost living student of Western literature," and, to another, "a cultural hero for Canadians."

It was all true. Born in Sherbrooke, Que., and educated in Moncton, N.B., until he went off to university in Toronto and Oxford, Frye was an ardent minister who never preached. He began teaching at Victoria College in 1909 and, though he wrote a number of shrewd essays and commented sharply on the state of Canadian poetry, his first big book, *A Study in Spenser*, came in 1941. This was a revolutionary study of William Blake that, reaching back to the Bible and John Milton, had here the symbolism Blake employed.

His next major work gave him his great reputation. *Anatomy of Criticism* was an attempt to relate all literature systematically to other literature, to develop a comprehensive system of critical principles. In effect, he uncovered the universe of verbal symbolism shared by all Western writing. There were critics sceptical of his approach, but Frye seems to have possessed more than literary criticism; as he practiced it and others should, was a daughter in and of itself. His later books merely added lustre to his already towering stature.

But Frye was not merely a dry-as-dust academic, immersed in great thoughts. "For undergraduates," Margaret Atwood wrote, "Frye was a kind of master ... you merely ate him [but] you could hear him typing." When she finally took his course on Milton, Atwood sat low in the ranger at work. "Pure prose, in real sentences and paragraphs, issued from his mouth. He did not say 'um' as most of us do, or leave sentences unfinished, or correct himself." It was, she observed, "like seeing a magician producing birds from his hat." Frye treated teaching as a sacred trust, and he bent over backwards not to intrude his students. In fact, he seemed embarrassed, often even embarrassed, to be in the presence of students outside his classroom.



## THINKERS AND WRITERS

1. Northrop Frye (1912-1991)
2. Alice Linton Brooks (1878-1967)
3. Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)
4. Stephen Leacock (1869-1944)
5. Thornton Wilder (1897-1975)
6. Father Jean de Brébeuf (1593-1649)
7. Gabrielle Rose Trillat (1892-1968)
8. André Laurendeau (1912-1988)
9. Gabrielle Roy (1908-1983)
10. George Woodcock (1912-1995)

But Frye influenced everyone he taught and who read him. He didn't pretend to be a sage, but his great ideas reached around the world, wherever English literature was read. Nor did he neglect his own country. His work on the small left-wing political-newspaper magazine *The Canadian Forum* in the 1930s and 1940s was important, for pointing to the strengths and weaknesses of newly developing CanLit. His articles and essays on the long-sought Canadian identity and on Canadian writers, collected in *The Bush Gender*, were, George Woodcock noted, "penetrating but endlessly patient," as he explored the function of the writer in a society emerging from colonialism. The "pioneer mentality" of the early days when Canadians believed they had to protect an Anglophone culture as an alien wilderness was gone, Frye said, and despite the "arrogacy, ignorance and savagery" of the world, what may "matter more, eventually, is what can we create in the face of the chaos that also creases."

To Frye, ultimately a social critic, Canada was a country that was ruled by accountants, and partly as a result, it "has passed from a patriarchal to a post-patriarchal phase without ever having become a nation." He added that "the Canadian identity is bound up with the feeling that the end of the nation never fails as Canada." Perhaps that was true, but the man whose life and left on Victoria College as long as Frye was there. He died in 1991, age 79, the most honored of Canadian scholars.

## **Canada's best, they made us think—and laugh**

**F**or a small nation, one that has often believed itself profoundly inferior to Britain and France and its superpower neighbour, Canada has produced a gaudy number of nationalists and secessionists. They have changed the way we think, and they have made us laugh and cry, and those are no mean achievements.

Canadian Father Jean de Brébeuf, the Jesuit great killed by the Iroquois in 1649 and made a saint in 1930. It has had co-workers among the Hurons or has martyred them that we recognize here, but his contributions to *The front Relations*, the greatest record of the time when Indians and French first met. Brébeuf was the most important witness of the contact period, the best observer of the Hurons before they were largely destroyed. His writings also tell us much about the kind of men who came to Canada as missionaries. "Without cause," he said, "a strong back and much patience are needed. Anyone who thinks of coming here in search of God will be sadly disappointed."

The Upper Canada that Catherine Parr Traill came to two centuries after Brereton was still there, but it was still wilderness enough to justify her calling her first Canadian book *The Backwoods of Canada*. A loving observer of nature and people, Traill's story was one that "bespoke the quiet strength of the English character; spirit not only in saving itself from the cheerless gloom of a country life, but also in looking forward to the future of Christianity and civilization." She added, "Canada is the land of hope," having everything to gain, everything going forward. That attitude meant steady progress, a long train.

"My parents immigrated to Canada in 1885," Stephen Knoblock wrote, "and I decided to go with them." As he was six years old, "was an easy decision, but that understates it, because he transmuted and transposed a university education, because the early 20th century's greatest and best scholar wrote in English, Knoblock said, and the ordinary man's notions of bodies of the educational humans of Canadian civilization, and of attitudes in the Americas. And in 57 books, he made the world laugh Ody Odylo, Ody, where he wandered and which he caricatured as his mythical Mungoos, was unassisted.

**Marshall  
Belmont  
McLaren**

Alain Lépine Groulx was less broad-minded than Israël, but more accessible and much more influential in Quebec. The secret was that Quebec's pre-eminent historian, a public figure



*Laurendeau-Velt), Highway and Roy: working in different disciplines and areas, they never claimed the way Canadians see themselves, their country and the world.*



who gave the promise its national history. No liberal, no democrat, Groulx flared with separateness and denial fascism, but his nationalist accounts of the past struck a chord in huge numbers of Quebecers.

Gabrielle Ray and André Laurendeau also found that same chord. Ray was a Franco-Manitoban who lived in Montreal after she was 26. Her musical life in The Plateau instantly established her as a major figure in the Quebec working class caught in the middle of the war and the early days of the Second World War. Laurendeau was already the most brilliant of the young Quebec lefties at the time, an isolationist and nationalistic diehard suspicious of English Canada. He was capable of great art, and as the leading journalist of his era, he made Le Droit into the pre-eminent Quebec newspaper. Both a federalist and a Quebec nationalist, Laurendeau co-chaired the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, but when he died he was still at despair for the future of Canada and Quebec.

An anarchist at heart and by conviction, George Woodcock might have been expected to be full of despair. But he revelled in his work, producing one book in bad years and two or three in good ones. His range of interests was enormous, his capacity for work Herculean. In a literal sense, Woodcock created *Canadian Literature*, the first literary periodical in Canada, and in another, with more than 50 books to his credit, remains its last. Canada's first fine grain of letters, *Toronto Highway* was born after Woodcock had been publishing far more than a decade, but he quickly established himself as the most significant First Nations writer in English letters. He edited *The Red*

*Curse of the Catbird Seat*, the play he was a smash hit in Toronto, New York, and Montreal, *My Little Ophelia Moves to Kopskawing* was a similar success. Gephart writes music, directs, sets, and has a screenplay novel appearing this fall, to his credit. He bids well to be active, and possibly as influential, as Woodsack. □

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**Canon**

# Mackenzie King

Although Canadians do not normally make a practice of lionizing their leaders, some of them clearly merit the description of Nation Builder. Maclean's choice as the leading Nation Builder is the prime minister who, for all his oddities and his obsession with spiritualism, tugged the country free from Britain's grasp while keeping it out of the embrace of the United States.

**M**ackenzie King "inebitably Canada's greatest prime minister," historian Norman Hillmer wrote, "prided himself on what he prevent ed more than what he achieved. King is valued more by those who make him at all, as a compromiser, a healer, a uniter, an academic man who understood the contradictions of an otherwise country." Mackenzie King, the author for an otherwise Canada?

Perhaps not. William Lyon Mackenzie King placed first in Maclean's 1997 ranking of prime ministers, and here he is again atop the Nation Builders list. "Willy of the Valley" can now call him last in the 1890s; he must have done something right.

And he did. King was the first "ingenier" to become prime minister, a genuine student of labor conditions and the need to reconcile the conflict between, as in the file of his invaluable 1918 book *put it, Britishly and eloquently*. He took over the reins of government in 1921 when the farmers of Canada were united in revolt against the old party system and its dominance by eastern interests. Within five or six years, he had almost completely absorbed them back into his Liberal party.

In his first term, he found the British government trying to wangle him into uncavalchical military support for London's interests in the Middle East, but he evaded the strings slightly and lost no support in doing so. In the 1926 King-Byng constitutional crisis—presolved when Lord Byng, the governor general, refused King's request to dissolve Parliament—King was Mely at the wrong in asking us to cling to office and in resigning so precipitously that he left Canada briefly without a government. Did he succeed in clipping the wings of the British-appointed governor general, Canadian autonomy—and King—berefted.

During the Great Depression, when he was out of office for five years, he dabbled in spiritualism so much that we might think him addled. But when he was re-elected in 1935, his first act was to conclude a major trade agreement with the United States: a step of huge importance. And through skillful practice of his "on the one hand... on the other hand" policies, he brought Canada

united into the Second World War in 1939, a feat that seemed unimaginable in 1937. Add it up. Hardly.

The most prolific of men surprisingly proved himself a great war leader. Under his direction a singing cabinet mobilized a gigantic war effort. Canada's military was a million strong with the First Canadian Army overseas, a navy of 180,000, and the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Astoundingly, this mobilization was so coordinated without a huge and divisive split over manpower, although overseas conscription was imposed for a few thousand infantry in November, 1941. At the same time, the agricultural and industrial resources of the nation boomed North in unprecedented quantities. Canada became rich during the war, with the very few losers being of a global tragedy.

After peace had come, King, by now over 70 years old, hung on. He took his nation into the discussions that led to NATO, and he ensured a smooth transition to his chosen successor, Louis St. Laurent. For 27 years, King dominated Canada.

And what did King prevent? He prevented the creation of successful chain-based parties. He prevented Britain from leading Canada back into its Empire. He prevented a Second World War rebellion of the shattering dimensions over conscription that tore Canada apart in 1917. And King would often have said, he prevented the Conservatives from being in power for more than five years between 1921 and his retirement from politics in 1948.

This can and should be put more positively. King understood the nature of his nation and he balanced regions, class, and language groups as long and as skillfully that many Canadians assumed anyone could do it. They were wrong. He ran a brilliant, successful war by giving his ministers their heads and leading them to a triumphant national effort. And he deserved the return to power in such a way that the interest that had won Canada sped after the First World War did not recede.

Anderson<sup>2</sup> Only a Canada that fails to recognize greatness could say that. A curmudgeon obsessed by spirits and his dead mother? Perhaps, but if King ruled so well for so long, maybe it should be required that a rachet be attached to the Prime Minister's Office.



## 100 GREATEST CANADIANS IN HISTORY

### NATION BUILDERS

1. **Mackenzie King** (1874-1950)
2. **Pierre Elliott Trudeau** (b. 1919)
3. **Sir John A. Macdonald** (1815-1891) and **Sir George-Étienne Cartier** (1814-1873)
4. **O. B. Skelton** (1876-1941)
5. **René Lévesque** (c. 1828-1906)
6. **Sir Wilfrid Laurier** (1841-1919)
7. **Benoit Bégin** (1868-1952)
8. **Robert Baldwin** (1804-1858) and **Sir Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine** (1807-1868)
9. **Pratt** (c. 1720-1769)
10. **Lester Pearson** (1897-1972)

"Willy of the Valley" was the leader we needed in wartime



# Binding a fractious people together

Spanned by distance, language, religion and refugee, Canada has always needed leaders who could make them transcend the country's divisions. Those who could bring us together and who had a vision of a common future merit the title of Nation Builders.

**Consider Piche.** The Ottawa chief who organized the tribes to fight against the British in the era of the Seven Years War. He allied with the French until their defeat, then continued the struggle against the English, hammering the Proclamation of 1763, which remains a foundation for native land claims. But when peace was finally made in 1763, Piche supported it. Peace was better than war, not always a popular view with native peoples or those who sought dominance over the continent.

Robert Baldwin and Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine believed in peaceful coexistence, too, and these two leaders in Upper and Lower Canada were able to set aside racial biases to work together to achieve responsible government late in the 1840s. If the Canada were to survive, these two men knew, French and English-Canadians had to co-exist and the French language had to be protected.

If the Dominion of Canada was to be created out of the turmoil and fear of the 1860s, then a coalition of parties in the Canadas was essential, something that troubled George Brown, the malleable leader of the Clear Grits. But in 1862, Brown's life—and his outlook—changed when he married a remarkable woman. The daughter of a Scottish publisher, Anne Nelson Weston was everything her husband, a hard-driving, opinionated newspaper proprietor (The Globe) and politician, was not. Culinary and widely travelled (among other accomplishments, she spoke fluent German), Anne Weston gave George perspective and constancy. The great historian J. M. S. Careless called the marriage "the climactic step in George Brown's life." Without his new wife's calming presence, her husband could never have sat down with his bitter antagonist, John A. Macdonald—a man he disliked intensely, though enough to strike the compromise that made Confederation possible.

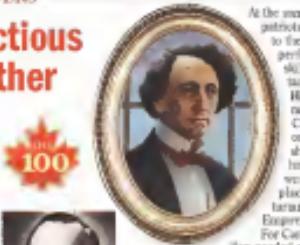
Smart and congenial, Macdonald formed the first government of the Dominion, working as leader with his Quebec leader, George-Étienne Cartier, with whom he twice served as co-premier of the Canadas before Confederation. The two demanded, like Baldwin and LaFontaine, that they had to co-operate to serve the interests of all Canadians. The result they built was laid on that foundation.

Carefully Sir Wilfrid Laurier understood the necessity of reconciling French and English. This great enor who governed for 15 unbroken years after 1896 provided over 10000 letters, but he was viewed with suspicion by many English-speaking Canadians.



Macdonald (top) and (clockwise) Trudeau, Borden, Pearson: they led a vision of a country in which English- and French-Canadians would move towards a common goal.

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At the same time, many of his own compatriots thought him too complaisant to the demands of the majority. He performed a balancing act with skill, but he suffered fierce attacks from his native protege, Henri Bourassa. Borden was no separator—he favored a pan-Canadian vision of the nation, one in which all Canadians could share a common nationality. In his day, few English-Canadians were prepared to concede such a place to Quebecers, if it meant parting ways from Britain and the Empire, and to Bourassa it did.

For Canada to be independent, the nation needed a foreign service and a public service that could provide leadership on the world and the administrative skill to make bureaucracy work well. The key figure in the creation of both was O. D. Skelton, the Queen's University academic brought to Ottawa by Mackenzie King in the 1930s. In 15 years, Oscar Skelton transformed the civil service into one oriented around the world. An isolationist who thought in continental, not in imperial, terms, Skelton led the bureaucracy into the Second World War something he did reluctantly but well.

One of Skelton's men was Mike Pearson, who joined External Affairs in 1948. Personable, self-denying and civil, Lester B. Pearson became the Liberal Opposition leader and the holder of the Nobel Peace Prize for his role during the Suez Crisis—and, five years after that, prime minister; all achievements that belied his rangy ordinariness. His government created the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, and the groupwork; for the Official Languages Act, introduced the Canadian flag, and implemented native welfare and the Canada Pension Plan—all without ever commanding a majority in Parliament.

Pearson also drew Pierre Elliott Trudeau into politics, the only one of The 100 Most Important Canadians to be summoned by Macdonald's panelists in five categories. "Smart, radio, arrogant, eloquent, endlessly intriguing," Norman Jewison said of Trudeau, "he was so certain, so assured, and had such a clear vision of the country." Trudeau formulated the nation like no politician since Riel. He won huge support in Quebec both electronically and when he imposed the War Measures Act to crush terrorism in 1970. He whipped the superstitious in the 1980 referendum, and he patrolled the Constitution and gave Canada its Charter of Rights and Freedoms. No former prime minister has ever exerted such influence on events as Trudeau; his interventions during the Meech Lake and Charlottetown debates likely determined the outcome of events, for better or worse. □



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# Samuel de Champlain

In a broad category—Discoverers and Innovators—that encompasses everyone from the earliest explorers to the inventor of basketball, Madam has chosen the man who founded New France. Although his patrons in France were interested only in furs, he was determined to build a settlement.

## DISCOVERERS AND INNOVATORS

1. Samuel de Champlain  
(c. 1570-1635)
2. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie  
(1875-1933)
3. The Vagabonds
4. John Blaikie  
(1905-1995)
5. Sir Sandford Fleming  
(1827-1915)
6. Jacques Cartier  
(c. 1491-1557)
7. John Cabot  
(c. 1490-c. 1499)
8. Whistler's *Shadows*  
(1879-1962)
9. "Pee-wee" Hickox  
(1899-1945)
10. James Naismith  
(1861-1939)



He laid the base for a great trading empire

For a historical personage of great accomplishments, Samuel de Champlain remains surprisingly little known, even in Canada. We do know that his tireless exertions created the first successful European colony in Canada, but there is doubt about his religion in an era when religion was a matter of life and death. He was probably born in Brouage, France, perhaps a Protestant. But if so, he lived as a good Catholic. Was he a bountiful son of a noble family? Or the child of a poor fisherman? And what did he do before he came to Canada for the first time in 1603? Much remains to be learned.

But what we do know establishes Champlain's place in the Canadian saga. On his first voyage, he demonstrated a sharp eye for native customs and an interest in pressing exploration forward. After two voyages to Acadia, one in 1603-1604 and a second lasting from 1604 to 1607, Champlain returned to Canada in 1608. This time in a position of prominence, he fell into war against the Iroquois, leading France's Indian allies into battle at Trois-Rivières, on what is now Lake Champlain. In July, 1609, his own courage and his men's firearms resolved the immediate issue, but Iroquois resistance was reinforced when Champlain and his allies defeated them again in 1610.

In the following years, Champlain worked successfully to map New France and create a trading empire on firm foundations. He was everywhere—France to shore up political and material support; the Ottawa River and the Great Lakes to explore and form trade alliances with the Montagnais and the Hurons; and the territory south of Lake Ontario in wage an unsuccessful war with the Iroquois in their homelands. Always, he looked for new discoveries—for minerals, for soil that could support cultivation, for a possible harbor.

His constant aim, contrary to the intentions of his backers in France who were interested only in furs, was to establish a

settlement, and he tirelessly promoted Quebec's agricultural and commercial prospects. Without his persistence, with his willingness to fight in the face of his commercial failures, New France could not have survived. Without Champlain, in other words, France in America would have been doomed to extinction early in the 17th century.

His backers in France had their own financial concerns and difficulties in the courts, and Champlain's control of the Iroquois and his ability to keep it reinforced with both supplies and settlers was severely tested. But he was vigorous and tenacious, writing pro-fusely in an attempt to popularize New France but denying himself, telling the truth. "There are six months of winter in this country," he said once. He described it as "one of savagery." In 1623, he struck peace with the Iroquois, dragging his reluctant native allies towards an end to hostilities. Still, Quebec's viability was always balanced on a knife-edge.

In 1627, Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIII's chief minister, established the Compagnie des Cent-Associés to create the French Empire in North America. Champlain's dreams seemed realized, but they were interrupted when war broke out with the English, and in 1629 he had to surrender Quebec to the Kilkenny brothers, a quartet of British adventurers and traders commanded by Charles I to seize Canada from France. Now in his 50s, Champlain returned to Quebec in 1633 after France regained its colony. His energy, his capacity for planning seemed unbroken, but he died in 1635.

Champlain, the founder of New France, is the founder of Canada, remains unchallenged. Champlain established the great fur-trading networks that became the foundation of the colony's growth and prosperity. The Quebec colony he began had only 150 settlers at the time of his death, but, while this was far less than the English had in Boston, it was a great achievement, and it was unquestionably Champlain's



MOST  
IMPORTANT  
CANADIANS  
IN HISTORY

# Pursuing a legacy of Canadian innovation

**L**ike Christopher, the early explorers of this half-continent made their mark in Canada and the world. They had the courage to cross the Atlantic in ships and four-horned cattle from a British Columbia ferry, to conquer their fears and to accept perils that we would blanch at. John Cabot, or as he should be known, Giovanni Caboto, was an Italian seaman authorized to explore by Henry VII of England. In 1497 and 1498, he set out for Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic, he ventured farther south, perhaps so far as Chequamegon Bay. Cabot likely died on this second voyage, but by claiming the lands he found for Henry, he established the English foothold in North America.

Jacques Cartier followed in Cabot's path in 1534, 1535-1536, and 1541-1542, but he sailed for François I of France. The first to explore the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River, he raised a cross bearing Francis I's arms in what is now Gaspé on July 24, 1541, claiming the territory for France. His later voyages resulted as far eastward as the site of Montreal, and he spent the winter of 1541-1542 in northeast warlike with the Iroquois. Cartier established France in Canada, explored the St. Lawrence, and set New France on its collision course with the Iroquois.

The Vikings were the entrepreneurs of Cartier and the First Nations of Canada. But was the prime commodity of North America, and by the late 15th century, the demand for beaver was such that merchants contracted with coureurs de bois to go ever farther inland. These heroic voyageurs negotiated with the Indians, and in the process they mapped the water routes of North America, the highways of commerce and eventual settlement. Their ability to thrive in the wilderness created one of the central Canadian myths.

The later lives of these explorers were much like Vélibiographer Steffansson and Claude-Henri Haggiard (French) Dickens. Steffansson was a Manitoba Indian who made three major explorations of the high Arctic between 1906 and 1918. A self-promoting rogue and a popularizing writer, he drew attention to the potential of the Far North. Dickens, by contrast, was a bush pilot, the greatest of the breed. He first flew around in the West, then undertook regular runs into the North, carrying prospectors and supplies. Perhaps his greatest achievement was a mammoth 15,000-ton air survey of northern Canada in 1936, a flight that truly opened up the Arctic.

Not all explorers were travellers. Some were inventors, plain and simple. Consider James Naismith, the inventor of basketball. While



Naismith with his peach basket. Currie (bottom) their ingenuity and bravery fostered Canadians' sense of themselves.



Cartier. He claimed Canada for France in 1534.



The voyageurs they mapped the water routes.

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CANADIAN  
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# Glenn Gould

By age 5, he was writing compositions

The top choice in *Maclean's* Artist category is a classical music genius, a pianist who became an international superstar—only to end his days as a solitary hypochondriac. Dead for 15 years, he still commands a remarkable following around the world. Tourists come to Toronto to visit the places where he lived and worked.

**T**he Russian piano teacher Heinrich Neuhaus wrote in 1957 that Glenn Gould "is not a pianist, he is a piano savant." His gift for interpreting Bach was so convincing that he could have been a pupil of Bach himself. "In this sense," Neuhaus said, "Gould is at 24, he is nearly 300," a pianist of "great talent, great mystery, high spirit, and deep soul." Not

bad for a lad from the Toronto Beaches who wore winter gloves, a hat, and an overcoat on hot summer days, lived on ramen shakes and custard, and blabbered nothing better than two-hour fuliginous monologues to his swabbed, beamed friends.

Gould was a prodigy at 3; he could read music and had perfect pitch. He took to the piano so soon as he could reach the keys, he wrote compositions at 5 and played them for friends, and he had his first solo performance with the Toronto Symphony at age 14. "The boy played it exquisitely," a reviewer wrote of Gould's rendition of Beethoven's Concerto No. 4. "This is not a heavy tone, but delicacy of phrasing and timing give it clear carrying power." Gould had that mythical star power.

His career burgeoned, and he toured Canada and played repeatedly with the CBC. After one radio performance classified him in 1950, he discovered that by manipulating the controls he could change the way the recording sounded, achieving the tone he wanted and foiled to find. This was a key discovery for him.

His recording of Bach's Goldberg Variations, made in 1955, instantly stamped him a superstar, and his tour drew raves. He was weird, a pugnacious figure who learned as he played, distorted and tampered. But his piano enraptured his listeners.

Then in 1956, Gould retired from the stage. "The concert is dead," he announced, and thereafter doctored his alterations on recordings. But no one-take



## MOST IMPORTANT CANADIANS IN HISTORY

brilliant performances in the recording studio for him using the newest technology, Gould played a piece through, slowed the tape down and managed each and every note, playing parts over and over to get precisely the interpretation he wanted, and producing a recording that was as perfect as he could make it. He concerned himself with the technological possibilities of recorded music more than any other artist of his time. None of this could be achieved on the concert stage.

At the same time, Gould began experimenting with religion, confounding the words word and other studio materials. He began to write extensively on musical subjects and prepared most of his own liner notes. He explored the music he played and the way he played it, justifying his more extravagant interpretations.

But Gould's career was cut tragically short. His self-centredness was destructive—he became dependent on the prescription drugs he took to fight depression, insomnia and his imagined infections. He was physically frightened of germs. His friends loved him and tolerated his strangeness because he was a genius. But psychiatrists could have had—and will certainly have in the future—a field day with his complicated persona. What drove him to such strange ways? Whatever the cause, Gould turned himself into a solitary hypochondriac who took his temperance every hour. Yet his obsessive concern with his health might have been justified, for he died of a stroke just after his 50th birthday.

His recordings survive, testifying to his genius. And Gould has become a cult figure. Tourists come to Toronto to visit Gould sites, there are conferences about him, and there is a foundation in his name that publishes *Glenn Gould*, a twice-yearly magazine. No Canadian artist before or since achieved such status and name commands such a following.

## ARTISTS

1. Glenn Gould (1932-1982)
2. The Group of Seven
3. Emily Carr (1871-1945)
4. Grattis Gélinas (c. 1809)
5. Arthur Erickson (b. 1924)
6. Evelyn Hart (b. 1956)
7. Cornelius卡里波夫 (1815-1872)
8. Oscar Peterson (b. 1925)
9. Bill Reid (1923-1998)
10. Yousuf Karsh (b. 1908)

# A galaxy of painters, dancers and sculptors

Glenn Gould educated our ear and changed our soul; Canadian painters gave us vision of the land; **Come By Chance**, the Dutch born artist who came to Canada in the 1940s, had established himself in Montreal by 1969. In just 15 years before he returned to Europe, he painted hundreds of canvases depicting the life of Quebec habitants and native people in a way never seen before, at once amazing and accurate.

The **Group of Seven** were viewed as amazing by some ("he has much school" they were called) and not very accurate in their depiction of landscape. But they persevered, picking up the legacy of the drowned **Tess Thomas**, Franklin Cormier, Lawren Harris, A.Y. Jackson, Frank Johnston, Arthur Lismer, J.E.H. MacDonald and F.H. Varley come together as a group in 1920 and consciously set out to end era's Canadian landscape art and establish a national style. For a time, they swept all before them, their images dominating the country's galleries and hanging on the walls of the wealthy. As artistic counter-reaction set in, inevitably, the Group of Seven and their followers changed the way Canadians saw their country.

So too did **Emily Carr**. Her paintings of Pacific coast Indian life, totem poles and the general beauty of British Columbia took years to become fashionable, but by the late 1920s, when she was in her late 50s, her art drew critical raves—five miles. Those who paid \$25 for her paintings had some of the most magnificent Canadian art of this century. Carr's work presaged for all that a way of life that was fast disappearing. MacKenzie's teacher Adele Pearson, who nominated Carr as one of The 100 Most Important Canadians, did so for the "appreciation and respect" she showed for the people and art of Northwest Coast Indians. Much of that traditional art disappeared, and, but Bill Reid, the great Haida sculptor, sought to reverse the tide and to restore the art of his people. Applying his academic training to that challenge, he produced strength and poetry, bringers and medals, because best known for his massive, huge sculptures that are today displayed across the country. His Haida canoe at the Vancouver airport draws crowds every day.



Liam's September Gale - the Swan - changed art



Nine, Dennis (second) Peterson - their artistry won raves at home and abroad



Canary stagecoach jewellings preserved a way of life

The impressive work of Arthur Erickson and **Yousaf Bashir** is also displayed around Canada and the world. Architect Erickson designed visually stunning yet functional buildings, including Simon Fraser University's main building, the University of British Columbia's dazzling Museum of Anthropology, Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto, and the magnificent Canadian Embassy in Washington. How we see things "is a consequence of light," he said, "so fundamental to the formation of human perception and imagination." The American-born Bashir believes that, for him to become one of the world's most admired photographers, his welfare portrait of a disabled Winston Churchill became one of the more familiar images of all time, and he photographed virtually every notable political and cultural leader Bashir or the standard.

So does Evelyn Hart, the principal dancer of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. Technically supreme, she first drew world recognition when in 1980 she won the gold medal at the International Ballet Competition in Bulgaria. Her own hardest critic, Hart, has said that "I don't dance for the money," but after banting around she added: "You now accept a good performance, which before I couldn't. Good is better than nothing."

**Arthur Princeton** might agree with that credo for, like Hart, his concept of good always equals excellence. The child of West Indian immigrants, Princeton rose out of the Montreal music scene to become a jazz piano superstar by 1949. His inseparable riffs, his brilliant mastery of the keyboard soon established him as the most successful Canadian jazz artist ever.

Gordon Leppla wonderfully might be described as the most important figure ever in Quebec theatre. Writer, actor, culture bureaucrat, Leppla created *Présidio*, a Chagall-like epic here, for radio and then took his cottage in Tsi-Cap-a-powhaton that changed Quebec theatre. Leppla also started at the Banff Centre, was a founder of the National Theatre School, the training ground for many of Canada's best theatre artists, and led the Canadian Film Development Corp. for nine years. No amore-bureauist did more to move Quebec and Canadian theatre to their present-day strength □



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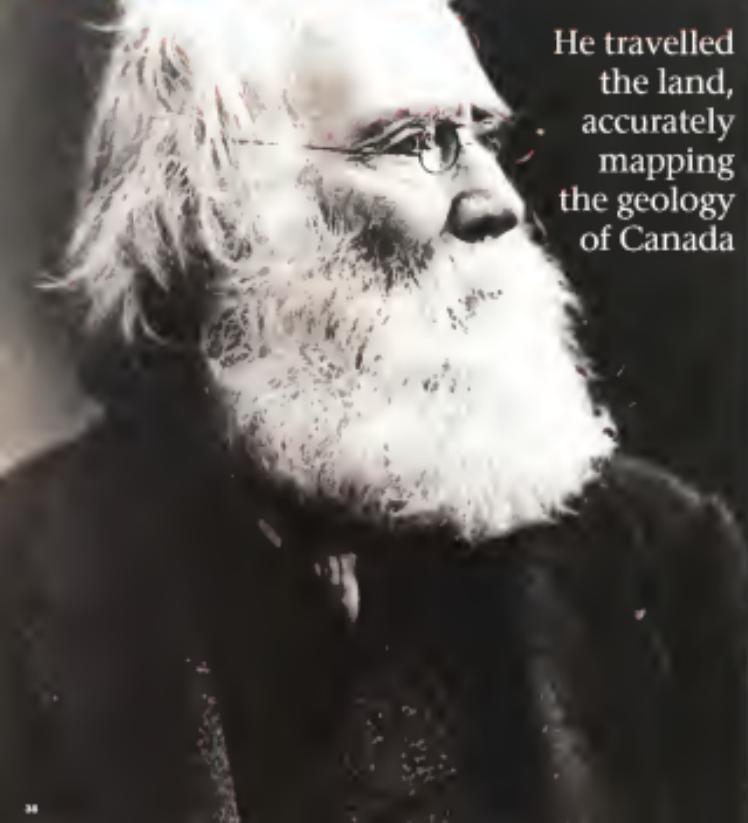
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# Sir William Logan

He travelled  
the land,  
accurately  
mapping  
the geology  
of Canada



# Sir William Logan

Citizens have excelled in scientific endeavors as diverse as anthropology, reaction dynamics, the telephone and the treatment of diabetes. In Maclean's view, though, the greatest scientist was a pioneering geologist whose surveys made it possible to tap Canada's treasury of minerals.

**V**ery few Canadians have heard of Sir William Logan, but they should have. He was one of the country's greatest scientists and a man whose imprint remains on the land. Logan was born in Montreal and educated in Scotland, though he did not progress beyond the first year of the method courses he began. He then worked in England and Wales, and in his early 30s managed a Swansea coal mine and copper smelter at which his uncle was a manager. He quickly realized that coal supply for the smelters had to be guaranteed and this could be done only with the help of accurate assays of the coal seams. This brought his professional interest in geology, and he produced maps that were so precise that the British geological survey published them. His name, wrote Maclean's reader Gordon Whistler, who nominated Logan as one of The 100 Most Important Canadians, still appears on current maps.

Thereafter, Logan was a huddling scholar. When he himself was led through the rock types he saw and his interest and knowledge were such that in 1842 he became the first director of the Geological Survey of Canada. He applied himself to the task of formulating "a full and scientific description of the country's rocks, soils and minerals, to prepare maps, diagrams, and drawings, and to collect specimens to illustrate the occurrences." He developed a rigamarole for high accuracy—and for economy. What else could explain someone who walked around accessible to himself, taking notes in leather-bound notebooks, peering at instruments, cracking rocks with a hammer, and wrapping the chips in paper and carrying them off in a large wicker basket?

Logan worked hard and expected his staff to emulate him. He dressed in field clothes and, even after he was knighted in 1869, was occasionally mistaken for the office junior. He wrote of life in the bush, "being the life of a savage, sleeping on the bench in a blanket sack with my feet to the fire, seldom taking my clothes off, eating salt pork and chips biscuits, occasionally

tormented by mosquitoes." Logan also sketched superbly, superimposing his geological observations with pen and ink drawings.

His efforts laid out the geology of Canada East and Canada West. He sought fossils with enthusiasm, in 1851 finding invertebrate animals preserved in Cambrian rocks near Beauharnois. He noted how the ice pack on the St. Lawrence River damaged houses near the shore, and these observations influenced the way Montreal's Victoria Bridge was built. And always, he looked for minerals that could be commercially exploited, for he realized that the governmental appropriations that kept the Geological Survey going were much more likely to continue if there was a return on the legislature's investment. Even so, there was never enough money, and Logan put up his own cash more than once when the government was slow. His work was invaluable, but as he explored south of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, finding the ore bodies that provided the foundation for the mineral wealth of Canada, he remained very cautious in his claims. That strict money manager, always on the lookout for a fast dollar. Oddly, for one as parsimonious, he apparently missed the silver deposits at Cobalt and the nickel at Sudbury.

Logan was greatly honored in his time as Canada's premier scientist. His display of Canadian minerals at the Exhibition of the Institutes of All Nations in 1867 in London was hailed and he was invited from France in 1865. He published a huge volume on the geology of Canada in 1883, and produced an atlas of eastern and central North America in 1885, and he liberally hand-colored every map in each of the copies. His task, as he saw it, was "to ascertain the mineral resources of the country," and the reports and maps that his Geological Survey produced established the geological foundations of the Canadian Mount Logan in the Yukon, the nation's highest peak, is named in his honour, as is Mount Logan in the Gaspé—not to mention a lake, two islands, a bay, a glacier and a Quebec township.

## SCIENTISTS

1. Sir William Logan (1798-1875)
2. Sir Charles Sturges (1857-1937)
3. Diamond Jenness (1891-1941)
4. Sir Frederick Banting (1891-1941)
5. John Polanyi (b. 1925)
6. Reginald Fessenden (1866-1932)
7. C. E. Munkacsi (1888-1984)
8. Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)
9. Michael Servetus (1549-1572)
10. Sir John Duns Scotus (1260-1308)



## Making inroads in many fields of science

**E**ven in the days when Canada was largely uncharted there were men of science who were interested in the form and fauna of the New World. The first great naturalist of New France, Michel Sarrazin, came to Canada in 1665 and worked as a surgeon. His real interest was in the new species that abounded in Canada. From 1688 he produced regular reports on botany, biology, zoology and the minerals he found. In a territory fighting guerrilla war late almost continuously, Sarrazin knew the difficulties he faced. "I could more easily traverse the whole of Europe . . . than I could cover 100 leagues in Canada, a much harder undertaking." But he persisted, taking accurate notes and collecting samples.

Equally indomitable was Sir John Dawson, the first Canadian scientist with a world reputation. A stern Christian critic of Darwin's theory of natural selection, Dawson made McGill University into Canada's leading scientific institution and he created the Royal Society of Canada, still Canada's premier scholarly organization. The name of Alexander Graham Bell is secure for his invention of the telephone, and some of the research involved took place in Brantford, Ont., although Bell himself remained an American citizen. His Canadian connection largely centres on his summer home in Baddeck, N.S., where, most notably, his leadership in the Aerial Experiment Association led to the nation's first powered flight—the Silver Dart—in 1909. He also built a hydrofoil there that achieved a world record speed that stood for more than a decade. The classic scientist, Bell had what one historian called a "chase of unrelated ideas" lasting in his later years.

St. Charles Saunders' 1894 discovery of Marconi wheat revolutionized prairie agriculture. St. Charles' grain entered mills and produced the hard spring wheat that established the world standard. Without Saunders, the settlement of the West and its place as the nation's breadbasket could not have been achieved. Thirty-year-old Frederick Banting's discovery of insulin had the same dramatic impact. Before Banting, a native of Alliston, Ont., diabetes was a cruel killer, a wasting disease that killed most of those who suffered from it. Insulin checked the disease and, with regular injections, let diabetics live normal lives. The 1923 Nobel Prize for medicine made him a national hero.

Reginald Fessenden was far less celebrated, though his discoveries were as significant in their different field. After his education at Bishop's University, Fessenden worked for Thomas Edison



Palayi (above left), Banting reading  
Jasper in 1928; Bell (below left)  
testing his invention, their  
discoveries changed the world



for a time. His discovery of the super heterodyne principle became the basis of radio broadcasting, and Fessenden in 1906 was the first to achieve two-way voice radio transmission, the same year he made the first public broadcast of music. A better scientist than business-woman, Fessenden lost control of most of his more than 500 patents, but in 1928 he won a then-huge \$2.5-million payment for his contribution to radio.

More recently, the University of Toronto's John Polanyi, German-born and British-educated, established his great reputation for work on motion dynamics and on what happens to atoms and molecules at the unimaginably brief moment of reaction. This won him a Nobel Prize and gave him the standing to lobby hard for scientific values and the social and moral responsibility of science.

In a completely different field, New Zealand-born Diamond Jenness became Canada's premier anthropologist. Coming here initially in 1910 to join Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Arctic expedition, he stayed to write *The Indians of Canada*, one of the great works of world anthropology. Perhaps as important, he treated his subjects as individuals whose trust had to be both earned and respected.

C. J. Mackenzie was Canada's most important scientific administrator and policy maker as head of the National Research Council from 1939 to 1952 and first president of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. An engineer, Mackenzie moved easily among bureaucrats and politicians in Ottawa and encouraged the NRC to move into basic research. Without Mackenzie, modern Canadian science could not have made the progress that allowed researchers like John Polayi to flourish. □



Fessenden and his (today) radio: a prolific inventor, he held 500 patents

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# Nellie McClung



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In any society, the citizens who bring about improvement in the human condition are those crusaders who are committed to change. Canada has produced a broad, and colorful, spectrum of dedicated Activists—from Prairie populists to Quebec separatists—and, as MacLean's sees it, the most important was a tireless advocate who led the campaign for women's rights.

**B**orn in rural Ontario, raised in Manitoba, Nellie Mooney McClung was a troublesome creature. If ever there was someone who didn't know her place, it was Nellie. Taffy-like, assertive, as athletic as any man, Nellie wanted to be someone and to do things. The difficulty was that proper society at the turn of this century had expectations for women, and they did not include being anything other than a good wife and mother.

McClung taught school briefly, but when she married Manitoba pharmacist Wesley McClung, she was forced to abandon her career. She raised her family of four sons and one daughter and, teetering on the edge of impregnancy as irascible eyes began to write magazine articles and novels. To her own astonishment, *Sowing Seeds in Danny*, her 1908 first novel, became a runaway bestseller with over 100,000 North American sales. There would eventually be 15 more books, almost all calling for social rights, but presented in a colloquial, writing way.

## ACTIVISTS

1. Nellie McClung (1873-1951)
2. Henry Morgentaler (b. 1923)
3. Moon Goody (1882-1959)
4. Brian Mulroney (1925-1987)
5. William Lyon Mackenzie (1795-1863) and Louis-Joseph Papineau (1786-1873)
6. Louis Riel (1844-1885)
7. Tommy Douglas (1904-1986)
8. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1841-1919)
9. Daniel O'Connell (1770-1847)
10. Norman Bethune (1890-1939)

She established that women are 'persons'



Her success quickly propelled McClung to prominence as a public speaker. She spoke, but all surfaces, to sell her books, but she soon started adding political commentary. Women sectioned the road, she would tell Winnipeg's Political Equality League; drunkenness was a blight on the country and an incentive for men to beggar their families, so she crusaded for the Women's Christian Temperance Union and because Manitoba government was a safe of corruption, she became involved in political campaigns. She was a leader of the suffrage movement in the Manitoba election of 1914 and 1915 that persuaded the provincial government to give women the vote in 1916. Moving to Edmonton, she continued to be politically active, pressing for prohibition. She even won election to the Alberta legislature in 1921 as a Liberal!

McClung is writing, however, and engaging as a speaker, McClung was enormously effective. She could get women and men not to hear her—she could even get them to pay money to listen. Very simply, any cause Nellie McClung supported had a timeless advocate who could make people laugh as she poked fun at the establishment that blocked reform. She was a leader ahead of her time, even as she believed it was right and proper to be a devoted wife and mother.

McClung's greatest achievement was as one of the "Famous Five," the women who challenged the Supreme Court of Canada's 1928 decision that women were not "persons," as defined in the British North America Act, who could hold office in the Senate. But McClung and her four friends took the case to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council in London, the highest appeal court in the Empire. What did the word "persons" in Section 24 of the BNA Act mean? Did it include females as well as males? The judicial committee heard the appeal and agreed with McClung; the exclusion of women from public office was "a relic of days more barbarous than ours." This was a landmark ruling, a recognition of the equality for which McClung had fought all her life—even if she herself never received a Senate appointment.

Here was a full life. She served for six years on the board of governors of the CBC and represented Canada at the League of Nations. But always there were causes, speeches, articles and books, all profounding the powers that be, all seeking change and reform.

## In their own ways, they all fought for reform

**N**ellie McClung was undoubtedly a women's rights advocate, but so, too, in a very real and practical way, was **Henry Morgentaler**. The Montreal doctor became consumed after seeing the results of too many botched back-alley abortions that women had to have the right to control their reproductive systems, including the right to safe abortions. Performing abortions openly at his clinic, Morgentaler was prosecuted for the first time in 1973. He was charged on no fewer than eight separate occasions over the years, but never simply refused to convert him. Finally in 1988, the Supreme Court of Canada overruled the abortion law, and Morgentaler was victorious. He made abortion a medical procedure, not a backstreet crime.

Father **Moest Condy** fought very different but often against similar odds. A teacher and community organizer, Condy developed St. Francis Xavier University's adult education program to help deprived Atlantic Canadians; he established the Nova Scotia Teachers Union and the United Maritime Fishermen, and he said bluntly: "We must create the kind of society in which man will be free to live his unit."

To **Royal Lévesque**, who was nominated by many leaders, Quebec had to be free of Canada to find its own way. The journalist turned charismatic politician created the Parti Québécois in 1968 to press for independence, and in 1976 he led it to power. He altered Quebecers a reform government, only to lose the 1980 Quebec referendum. He was re-elected in 1981, but then was oustetraped by Pierre Trudeau in constitutional negotiations. Lévesque had begun to back away from separation before he resigned from the PQ leadership in 1985, but his independence movement lives on.

The idea of Quebec autonomy and independence could be traced back to the rebellions of 1837 and its leader, **Louis-Joseph Papineau**. The struggles of the patriotes of 1837 are a memory that persists in Quebec's consciousness, certainly far more than anything created by William Lyon Mackenzie's rebels in Upper Canada. A crusading journalist, a man entranced by American republicanism virtues, Mackenzie fought against the Establishment like Papineau, but unlike the Lower Canadian rebels, Mackenzie's collapsed quickly. Both men lived a role after their failures, as the reaction to their rebellions served to reinforce the

**100**  
Mackenzie  
(right) and a  
militiaman



Morgentaler (left), O'Donoghue, Douglas - they battled for their beliefs

Canadian penchant for order. The next two rebellions occurred in the West, first in Manitoba in 1869-1870 and then in the Northwest Territories in 1885, both led by **Louis Riel**, a well-educated Métis who could inspire men to follow him. In the first uprising, Riel played his hand well, his actions leading to the creation of Manitoba as a province; but finally, Riel had Thomas Scott, a translocative and racist Canadian, executed for his opposition to Riel's provisional government. That put the Métis leader beyond the pale and into eventual exile in the United States. When he led his second rebellion against Ottawa, he was likely insane. The result was crushed by Canadian troops, and Riel was executed on a gibbet in Regina, Alberta to emphasize his crimes.

**Tommy Douglas** was no rebel, but he changed Canada through the force of argument and example. The fiery little pastor-turned-politician led North America's first socialist government to power in Saskatchewan in 1944 and, 17 years later, became the first national leader of the NDP. In Saskatchewan, his government, fiscally prudent, laid the groundwork for universal hospital care and medicare, both ideas that swept through Canada and shaped Canadian conception of themselves. Bitterly opposed though it was by organized medicine, medicare became one of the foundation stones of the Canadian identity.

Sir **Wilfrid Laurier** and **Daniel O'Donoghue** were labor leaders. O'Donoghue came to Canada as a boy, he worked as a printer and organized the Ottawa Typographical Union in 1885. He helped found the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, led the Knights of Labor, and for a time sat in the Ontario legislature. He was a tireless advocate of workers' rights and, Mackenzie King said, the "father of the Canadian labor movement." Laurier created the Fisherman's Protective Union in Newfoundland in 1898, raising its membership to 20,000 by the outbreak of the Great War. He joined the Newfoundland government in 1917, sat in the cabinet in 1929, and led his union into naming fishermen's staves, a shipbuilding company and the export of salt cod.

Dr. **Norman Bethune** was a Communist activist and innovative surgeon from Greenock, Scotland, who served with the Republican forces in Spain in 1936, operating the first mobile blood transfusion service. Then, he went to China in 1938 to bring medical care to Mao Tse-Tung's Communist armies. He died of septicemia in northern China, but his memory lives on in China, thanks to Mao's writing about him. □



Morgentaler remains a flash point in Canadian history



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## CHARACTERS

1. Joey Smallwood (1900-1991)
2. William Ahearne (1878-1943)
3. Joseph Martin (1852-1928)
4. Grey Owl (1885-1938)
5. Mrs. Blaauw (dates unknown)
6. Father Charles Clapham (1809-1859)
7. Mitchell Hepburn (1895-1953) and  
Marie Duplessis (1890-1959)
8. Amor de Cosmos (1825-1897)
9. Jean Beliveau (c. 1650-1703)
10. Gérard Morin-Léger (b. 1929)



# Joey Smallwood

He was the most engaging of tyrants

No list of important Canadians would be complete without a few rogues and weirdos. Canada has had its full share of oddballs, some of whom have influenced national affairs. Maclean's has picked one Character who almost singlehandedly changed the map of Canada—and who may have been the most adroit politician in the land.

**D**id Canada ever have such a character as Joey Smallwood? The little port from Gander, Nfld., was the honest, laugher, most persistent, and possibly worsted politician in Canadian history, a man with an unstoppable gift of the gab and the chutzpah of a Broadway agent. He was also, from 1949 to 1991, Canada's "only living Father of Confederation" and the man who brought Canada to 10 provinces by trading and cajoling a reluctant Newfoundland into the nation. That his government had in many failures in successions, that he practiced one-man rule of a type rivaled only by Quebec's Maurice Duplessis, scarcely diminishes his legend.

"The poorest boy ... from the poorest family," as he described himself, he made his way to Bishop Field School in St. John's, did not finish his education, and worked at a variety of jobs in a variety of cities. Smallwood was a journalist in St. John's, Boston and New York, a union organizer in Newfoundland, a newspaper editor, a business tycoon, and even an unsuccessful candidate for the British Liberal Party. What he was, above all, was a socialist, convinced that the system favored the rich, and he developed his unique oratorical skills preaching socialist gospel to countless ill-attended meetings.

During the Great Depression and the period of prosperity that the Second World War brought to Newfoundland,

Smallwood found success as a radio broadcaster and later as a pig farmer. The arrival of tens of thousands of highly-qualified Canadian and U.S. servicemen on the island persuaded him that the future of Newfoundland had to be better than its past, that forced him to look to Canada as the salvation of his country. This was no forgone conclusion: Britain was running Newfoundland as a draconian whose self-government had been suspended, and there were many who thought joining the United States was a preferable option. Still others wanted to reprise the independence Newfoundland had lost when it went broke in the 1930s. The future course would be decided at a national convention.

Early outnumbered, the confederate Smallwood simply argued everyone else into the ground. Using radio to reach beyond St. John's, arguing continuously for the great social welfare benefits that would pull like magma from Ottawa to the outports, Smallwood got Confederation on the ballot as an option in the 1948 referendum. In the second or runoff referendum, he won the narrow majority (just 7,000 votes) he needed.

He was the only choice for premier of the new province, and he had already allied himself with the Liberal party of Louis St. Laurent and forged an alliance with Jack Pickersgill, the wily modiano who entered the St. Laurent cabinet as a Newfoundland MP. Smallwood worked to solidify his support among what he called "the ragged-ass artillery" so successfully that he held power for 23 years.

His concern for the "tolling masses" was genuine, but always it was he, and he alone, who knew best what was good for them. Canadian exports were virtually eliminated, their populations relocated. The province needed industry and economic development, so a succession of master European and American sharpies turned up with schemes that enriched one set but the ranchers and a few of Smallwood's cronies. Untrained woodworkers threatened to ruin an industry, or so he argued, and the old socialist unashamedly used the RCMP to crush the strike. He made a deal with Quebec to develop the hydro resources of Churchill Falls in Labrador, but the arrangement quickly soured as electricity rates rose while the proceeds flowing to Newfoundland did not. Even so, Smallwood succeeded in eliminating the starvation and isolation that had characterized Newfoundland barely a decade before Confederation.

His political protégés rose and fell at his whim, and they began to turn against him. His campaigns were ever more shameless in their self-promotion, and his grip on power eventually began to fail as he hung on too long. By January 1972, he was gone at last, though he stayed around as the ghost who ruined Liberal chances for another five years.

Yet Smallwood was irrepressible and much loved. Prior to corruption, his government was often embroiled in scandal and frequently an outrageously travesty of democracy, but it was never dull. And he dominated the public stage like no one before or since. A Memorial University student—working in a institution that Smallwood had largely created—desmarqued that he understood Newfoundland's political realities under Smallwood when he answered a question on how to go about setting up a research program on great seal: "Show strong Liberal tendencies." That said it all.



MOST  
IMPORTANT  
CANADIANS  
IN HISTORY

## An imposter, a seductress and a fortune-teller

**W**ho was Jean Rétier? The fourth official executioner of New France. Rétier took the job only because he had been sentenced to die and was offered a choice: be executed or become the executioner! From 1680 until his death in 1703, therefore, Rétier did his grisly work, leniently, in 1710, his son Pierre lived the same choice (his father had)—and he too chose to become executioner rather than die, he held the post until his death in 1723.

Equally strange was **Father Charles Chabot**, the Quebec priest who waged a fervent war against drunkards until he was excommunicated in 1858. He then became a Presbyterian and toured the world for decades preaching virulently against Catholics and calling the confessed a "school of perdition."

His attacks naturally produced a response, and a mob in Roman Catholic Antigonish, N.S., for example, drove him out of town in 1853.

Or what of **Amos de Cosson**, the half-prophet, half-exhortant from Windsor, N.S., who found "Love of the Universe" more appropriate as a name than the William Smith given him by birth? De Cosson became a newspaper editor and politician in British Columbia, where he vociferously opposed the Hudson's Bay Co. and British Columbia's ruling élite. Ambitious for power, he championed Confederation and was premier from 1872 to 1874.

This time was Manitoba's **Joseph (Fighting Joe) Martin**, one of the most colorful, troublesome politicians in Canadian history. Elected in the provincial houses in 1885, he drafted the Manitoba Schools legislation that, by coding public funding of separate schools, bedeviled national politics for years. He moved to British Columbia after Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused him a place in the federal cabinet, won election to the B.C. legislature, and became attorney general. But in a lassitude, he called a meeting of mining magnates "white-shirted ladies" and slugged it out with the guest of honour. Although he was fired from the provincial government, the lieutenant-governor, incredulously, made him premier soon after—a job in which he lasted only three months. He moved to England and won election to the British parliament from 1910 to 1916.

But who can compare to **Grey Owl**, the first Canadian media creation? Archibald Belaney emigrated from England and settled in Northern Ontario, where he learned himself to speak Ojibway. He soon was passing himself off as the son of an Apache mother and a Scots father, touring the world and preaching conservation. Indians knew about living in one with nature, people believed, and his books and lectures were huge successes. His true identity became known only after his death in 1936 at age 48.

Or what of **Kangaroo, Orléans Mrs. Bleeker**? Although little is known of her life (or even her first name), this short, obscure fortune-teller was the first to introduce Madame Xan to



Grey Owl (left) with a banner around his neck; Manning sporting a fur hat even though she says Canadians are still?



Aberhart: While Riel preached Social Credit theory in Alberta

managing with the dead. He first met her in 1935 when in "one of the most remarkable—if not the most remarkable interview I have ever had," King wrote, she told him precisely what would occur at a speech that evening. She advised the prime minister when to call elections (he did not necessarily listen) and she repeatedly told him he would marry a rich widow. When war came forward, King left her in Mrs. Bleeker's powers—his own acute political antennae were a weaker guide to the future.

Then there were these Canadian monsters who came to prominence in the Depression years of the 1890s: **Mich Hepburn** and **Maurice Duplessis** ruled Ontario and Quebec with equal fanfaronnay. Hepburn was a hard-drinking scoundrel, a scheming politician who nonetheless struck deals with speculators and insurance business and conspired with Duplessis against Ottawa. Duplessis had also been considered a reformer, but he too ended his bid with the conservatives and imposed a repressive morality on Quebec that, after his death, gave rise to the Quiet Revolution. And **William Aberhart**, the first Social Credit premier of Alberta, started out as a schoolteacher and principal, fund-raising radio preacher, and, during the Depression, an advocate of "long hours." Borrowed to "Bible Bill" was as simple as the "A plus B theorem": he advocated. In truth, he was a master wily in what ever he did and, though his government was not very effective, his successor, Ernest Manning, learned at the master's feet what not to do.

Canadian politicians also learned what not to do from **Gerde Manning**. During the Diefenbaker government, the attractive German immigrant had affairs with six or more Tory cabinet ministers. Because of suspicions about her connections with communist intelligence agencies, the Maestros turned to their trustee, American businessman Art Bauchow. Was delighted when the Minister after became public in 1966: "Canada can now be considered a major power," he wrote. "She rises because she has had a major sex scandal."<sup>12</sup>



Amos de Cosson, one of the country's most unlikely politicians



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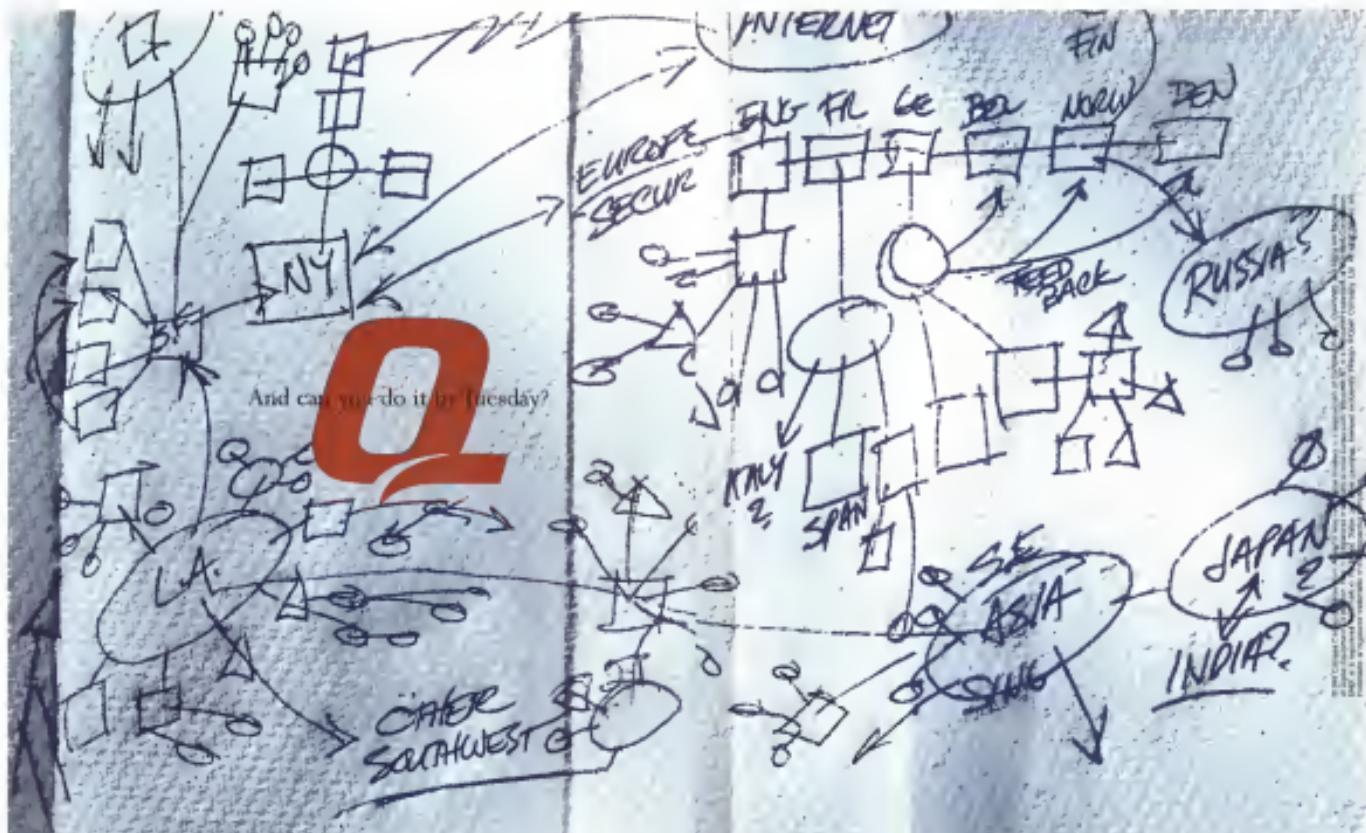
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MOST  
IMPORTANT  
CANADIANS  
IN HISTORY

He was  
virtually  
impossible  
to beat at  
longer  
distances

# Tom Longboat

## STARS

The Stars category includes a variety of celebrities—athletes, actors and even, in the person of Marshall McLuhan, a cool academic. In picking its top Star, Maclean's reached back to the early years of this century, to a marathon runner who dazzled the world. All but forgotten now, he may have been the finest athlete Canada has produced.

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**L**on Longboat as the greatest Canadian star? The idea will surprise those who have never heard of him, but once his name rings throughout the lead runner and scholar Bruce Kidd remembers regularly meeting people "who volunteered, proudly, that they had seen Longboat run and he was the finest athlete they had ever seen."

So it seemed. Longboat was an Oneida born on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ont., who began running competitively while still in his teens. In 1956, he won the Around the Bay marathon in Hamilton, and then with a shrewd eye for publicity and money he outran a horse over a 12-mile course. The next year he easily captured the Boston Marathon in the then-record time of two hours 25 minutes and was labelled the world's greatest distance runner. The Massey Star made Longboat his favorite and posted hourly-hourly rate by cable bulletin of his big races outside its offices.

But at the 1958 Olympics in London, with Longboat and his Iroquois rival, Dennis Pile, collapsed before the finish, leading to speculation that performance-enhancing drugs or an overdose, however administered, might have been involved. That scandal could have finished Longboat's career, but instead the controversy helped and heightened public interest in marathon racing. The rascally Longboat precipitated his managers by taking charge of his own training and buying out his contract due nothing to diminish his fame, though there were the inevitable suggestions that "the Indian" could not handle pressure or the intricacies of something as complicated as race training. The owners faded when Longboat continued to do well, running after 1952 as a professional.

In 1952, he set the record for 25 miles—one hour 18 minutes 16 seconds, still seven minutes faster than his amateur record. And he engaged in an epic 10 races before refuting crowds again. Alf Shrubbs, a British-born manager to Canadians who was widely recognized as the best mid-distance racer in the world, Shrubbs always won if the race was between 10 and 16 miles long, but Longboat, if not the distance, was over 20 miles. His uncanny ability to lung through a reserve for a finishing kick always left Shrubbs—and everyone else—in the dust at the longer distances. So truly was the amateur star of marathons racing.

The coming of the First World War saw Longboat, still only 27 years old, enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He served with distinction as a dispatch runner in France and Flanders, racing for the army whenever he could get the opportunity (and the army cooperated) by posting him



Longboat racing to another marathon victory  
He defeated a horse over a 12-mile course

### STARS

1. **Tom Longboat**  
(1847-1948)
2. **Barbara Ann Scott**  
(b. 1928)
3. **Wayne Gretzky**  
(b. 1961)
4. **Mary Pickford**  
(1893-1979)
5. **Marshall McLuhan**  
(1911-1980)
6. **Lorne Michaels**  
(b. 1944)
7. **Leesa Gyr**  
(1883-1912)
8. **Bobbie Rosenfeld**  
(1905-1968)
9. **Colin O'Dowd**  
(b. 1966)
10. **Mark Sennett**  
(1880-1960)

to seven different units to facilitate his racing and reaping the publicity he won). In 1917, Longboat and Olympic marathoner Joe Kimber combined to win the intertribal cross-country championship for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

At one point in his war, Longboat was reported to have been killed, and his wife remarried. After the war, Longboat lived and worked as a garbage collector in Toronto and, troubled by alcoholism and penitence, he retired back to the reserve. He was Canada's greatest native athlete, Canada's greatest marathon runner, and arguably Canada's greatest athlete of all time. And he had the courage and persistence to succeed in the face of racist attacks and slurs.

He was a star at a time when Canadians cared than Victorian intellectual Goldwin Smith had complained in the 1880s when ornate Ned Hanlan dominated the public press that nothing was more offensive than the idea that Canada was inferior to an athlete for "redemption from obscurity and contempt." Athletes may claim that they are not role models, but they are, as Kidd wrote, "powerless to turn off the popular identification." Still, it was splendid that, if Coucoush had to turn to a sports hero for gratification, or redemption, it should be the brilliant marathoner from the Six Nations who inspired them. In the years before the First World War forced them to concentrate their national attention on more important events

## Satisfying a craving for glamor and excitement

**S**tars can be heroes and heroes can sometimes be stars. Certainly Barbara Ann Scott was a hero to many. The tiny, delicate, small Ottawa skater spun her way into the Canadian consciousness when she won the world figure-skater title in 1947 and the Olympic title at St. Moritz the next year. Then it was two years as a tourne professional and more validation. Her dream, she said, was to marry and live happily ever after to have eight children. She married a Chicago businessman but had no children—"I ended up with seven rats instead."

Mary Pickford's low-sobriety rate. In her native Toronto-born child actress Gladys Mary Scott made her way to Hollywood to become the first great screen superstar as "Arizona's Sweetheart." Pickford was also a serial businesswoman: she and her future husband, actor Douglas Fairbanks, were two of the four founders of United Artists. Retaining a connection with her homeland, she applied for and was given back Canadian citizenship in 1978. Another film pioneer, Maxine Sullivan, was born in Quebec as Mihali Sussman. Actor, comedian, director and producer, he established and maintained a huge reputation in Hollywood. He defined slapstick and invented the cartoon-pie-the-face routine, one of the founders of the Keystone Film Company, he produced the famous Keystone Kops films.

Celine Dion, the youngest person on this list—she is only 30—but has at least two careers. As a teen idol in Quebec, she had an immense francophone following, but she remake herself into a singer with universal appeal in Canada and, more recently, around the world. Her success there is only her most recent hit, and her star power is demonstrated by the unswerving hostility with which the Canadian and Quebec governments compete to attract her highest decorations.

In our own time, Toronto's Laraine Michaels had as much impact as Pickford or Bennett, changing the face of comedy around the world. After a brief career as a comic on the CBC, Michaels turned to writing for Woody Allen and Lily Tomlin, and then to TV, most notably as the long-time producer of Saturday Night Live. TV wasn't supposed to capture audiences at 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, but, Michaels said, "American kids know television the way French kids know wine. If it's good...they'll find it." They did, and it was Michaels who discovered and popularized Dan Aykroyd, John Goodman, Chevy Chase, Gilda Radner and Bill Murray, and it was Michaels who brought a peculiarly Canadian style of comedy to the fore. Canadians seem to be especially



Gretzky displaying his first NHL sweater on being honored as the league's greatest player since McLeish (left, down at Radio City Music Hall day, left) they dazzled us all



log about 2,000 kg on his back. Robbie Rossenfeld is likely remembered better, in part because she was named Canada's greatest female athlete of the 1960-1980 period. A Romanian immigrant whose family settled in Barrie, Ont., Rossenfeld became an Olympic track-and-field star and a major player in basketball, ice hockey and softball. The high-point came at the 1988 Amsterdam Olympics where, though she missed the gold in the 100-m race, Rossenfeld led the Canadian 4 x 100-m relay team to a world-record victory. She ended her career as Canada's best-known women's sports journalist.

Then there was Marshall McLuhan, the University of Toronto English professor who became, in philosopher Mark Kingwell's phrase, "The coolest academic who ever lived, anywhere," the sage of communications. How do mass media affect the way people think and behave? he asked. His answer was simple: the medium is the message and the way we communicate is as important as what we communicate. Perhaps that was too simple a formulation, for McLuhan's influence rose and fell with striking speed. One day, he was appearing on a Woody Allen film, and the next he seemed all but forgotten. Today, as we enter a world without borders, of countless television channels and the Web, he might pronounced a prophet. □



Pickford, Vancouver's Sweetheart became a Canadian icon

gated at parody and irony, and the comics Michaels pushed forward—many of them Canadian or Canadocrailed—find that style. Michaels changed the way the world laughed.

Wayne Gretzky changed the way we watch hockey. Gretzky came into the professional ranks as a teenager and has set records everywhere he has played, most notably with the Edmonton Oilers and in Los Angeles, where he single-handedly popularized hockey as celebrity-and-California, turning the sport to a new level of acceptance in the United States. Gifted with an instinctive ability to be where the puck is, blessed with an enviable vision that lets him see the entire ice surface at once, he remains a dominant figure in the twilight of his career. As pastafarian Bruce Kidd noted, at the Nagano Olympics, "he was an constant demand by media from around the world, more than any other athlete."

The same superlatives could be used for Louis Cyr, though few people remember "the strongest man in the world." Short and squat, Cyr, from Ste-Cyrienne-de-Naperville, Canada East, competed against all comers and won repeated championships for his incredible strength. He once lifted a 250-kg weight with one finger, and an amateur association record in a platform and 19 men weighed

light almost 2,000 kg on his back. Robbie Rossenfeld is likely remembered better, in part because she was named Canada's greatest female athlete of the 1960-1980 period. A Romanian immigrant whose family settled in Barrie, Ont.,

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One day, he was appearing on a Woody Allen film, and

the next he seemed all but forgotten. Today, as we enter

a world without borders, of countless television channels

and the Web, he might pronounced a prophet. □

# K.C. Irving

Beaverbrook, Thomson, Reichmann, Black, Bronfman, to name a few—Canada is famous for its Entrepreneurs. (Or notorious, as in the case of David Walsh, of Bre-X infamy.) The greatest of them all, Maclean's believes, was the man who built an empire in New Brunswick—some say he "owned" the province—and in the process made himself one of the world's richest men.

**N**e-eve much liked K.C. Irving. Tightfisted, tough-minded, ruthless in building and protecting his business empire, K.C. was too thin to attract friends. But many admired his ability to make money. Born into a well-off family in Beaverstock, N.B., Kenneth Calle Irving didn't need his family wealth to get started on the path to power. After attending Dalhousie and Acadia universities and serving in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War, Irving took over a Ford automobile dealership and attached gas station in Bathurst. In 1918, he fell into a dispute with giant Imperial Oil and, borrowing money from his father, he established Irving Oil to compete with Imperial. He expanded his chain of service stations and took advantage of the Depression to buy up bus and trucking companies that could not pay their gasoline bills. He took over his father's lumber business, then purchased a company that produced monitors, a critical component in aircraft manufacturing during the war. Irving soon swallowed the New Brunswick Railway Co., not for its rail lines or rolling stock (it had gone out of the railway business), but for its huge timber tracts. In 1931, he established Irving Pulp and Paper, the dominant paper mill in New Brunswick.

He appeared to grasp instinctively the benefits of vertical integration. Irving owned gas stations, so why not have an refinery to supply the product? If he could build oil tankers in his Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, he could bring crude from Venezuela and ship it, in tank cars he controlled. Then he could make profits up and down the line as he sold the crude he bought to his refinery that in turn sold it to his service stations that supplied his bus and trucking concerns. By the 1950s, Irving had guaranteed his control and resisted what economic historian Duncan McDowell called "the continental magnetism of rental Canadian business." No politician would



## MCGRAW IMPORTANT CANADIANS IN HISTORY

dare to challenge him, especially after his empire came to include every important English-language newspaper in the province—all using newspaper produced in his mills.

It was an astonishing empire that Irving built, even finally encompassing more than 300 companies with interests across the Maritimes and into the northeastern United States. His personal wealth was in the billions, and he was without question one of the richest men in the world.

How had he done it? He watched his money closely, and he allocated his time carefully, cutting short the time wasted and big spenders. He crushed his would-be competitors in cut-throat competition on the coast. His companies were loyal to their employees, who comprised eight per cent of the New Brunswick labor force in the 1950s—in part as they didn't start unions. He generously supported politicians, provincial and national, with money for their campaign pages, as long as they didn't interfere with his business operations. He couldn't understand, for example, why Ottawa would try to restrict his control over the New Brunswick media in the 1980s, but he understood perfectly why they backed off, fearful of a fight against his array of economic weapons. And he disliked young too much that he made Bermuda his legal residence to escape succession difficulties. Ensuring a smooth transition to the next generation, he even made his three sons' inheritances conditional on their becoming Canadian residents. No later Ferdinandally in the old man, none at all, though his family and businesses were generous to worthy causes in New Brunswick.

Yet Irving clearly shaped the economic destiny of New Brunswick and, to a slightly lesser extent, the Maritimes. When he died in 1992, at age 93, the empire he left behind was at its peak. No family feud disturbed the succession; no messy divorce or scandal ruined the waters. Irving had built well K.C. Irving won New Brunswick. The Irving companies are New Brunswick.

## ENTREPRENEURS

### 1. K. C. Irving (1899-1992)

### 2. Sir William Van Horne (1843-1915)

### 3. Edward Rogers (1900-1959)

### 4. L. Amand Bombardier (1907-1960)

### 5. Mawhinney of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

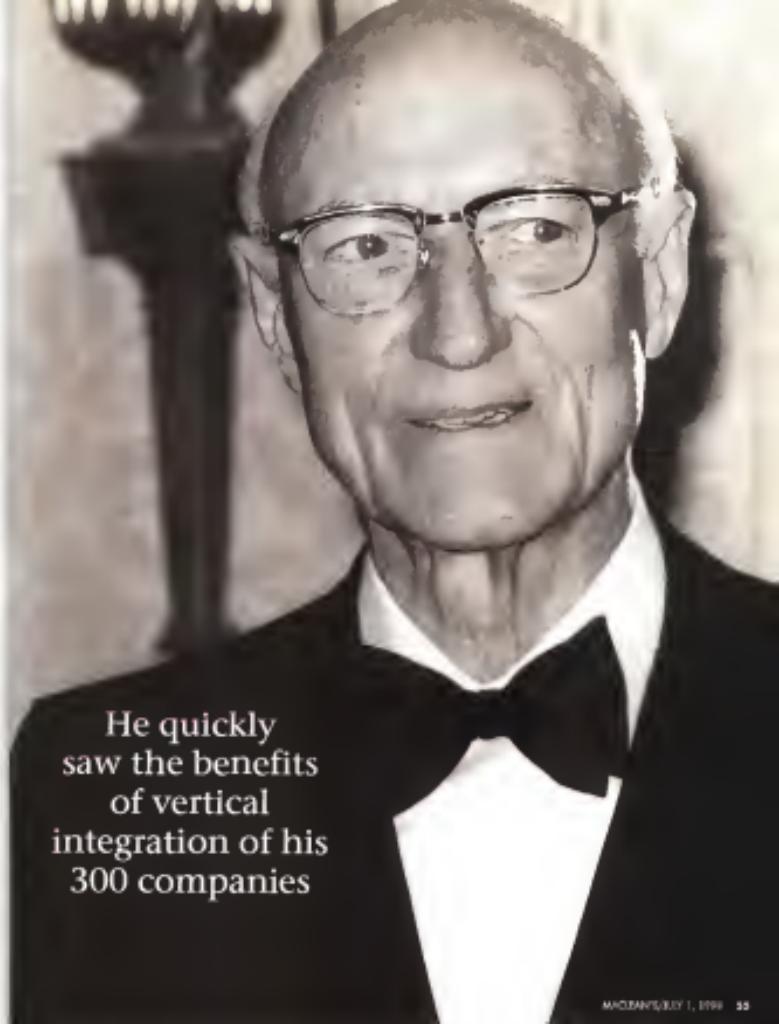
### 6. Alphonse Desjardins (1854-1930)

### 7. E. C. Head (1886-1960)

### 8. Timothy Eaton (1834-1907)

### 9. Sir Joseph Flavelle (1858-1939)

### 10. Wiles MacMillan (1903-1993)



He quickly  
saw the benefits  
of vertical  
integration of his  
300 companies

## They all had a vision and the drive to pursue it

**M**aking money honestly was Timothy Eaton's goal, and this first-born merchant introduced Canadians, used to barter and haggle, to the idea of a fixed price and, as of 1870, the concept of "goods satisfactory or money refunded." His success with his department store, so called because it sold anything and everything in a compartmentalized layout, led him to introduce catalogue sales in 1884, and this gave all Canada the chance to buy his goods. Another immigrant, this time from the United States, changed the railway business as much as Eaton revolutionized retail marketing. William Van Horne was the man who made the national dream work. He applied American construction and management techniques to Canadian railway building, built the Canadian Pacific from sea to sea, and soon turned CP into a conglomerate that ran hotels, mines, and ocean liners with great efficiency and substantial profit.

Alphonse Desjardins and Joseph Flavelle could not have been more different as men, but they had similar impact. Desjardins conceived the idea of the caisses populaires, or credit unions, that helped French-Canadians find an alternative to the big banks. His causes were co-operation, collective community control instead of corporate dominance, and his ties to the United States and other parts of Canada. Flavelle was the "Baron of Bacon," the boss of the Wilson-Dawes Co., the British Empire's largest pork-packing operation. During the First World War, a desperate government called on him to clean up a scandal plagued war production mess and head the Imperial Munitions Board. The



Bombardier with an early tank-track snowmobile; Rogers who made the iconic radio receiver; left, MacMillan who presented Wheat Pool, right, may have their names



His discovery made the long ride practical at last, and Rogers Magnetic radios found their way across the land. He later went into radio broadcasting, and the Rogers empire, which today includes Murdoch, is his legacy.

C. D. Howe and the members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

ought not seem a paroxysm of paring, but engineer Howie began his career designing grain elevators and parlayed that skill into making business and government work as a team during the Second World War and after. If any one man was the architect of the Canadian wartime industrial record and postwar boom, it was Howie, Canada's "Minister of Everything." The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, created in 1924, was set up to counter the influence of the big grain companies that had been Howe's customers. Its members believed in cooperation, not competition, and the Pool continues to this day to offer its more than 70,000 members a different way of doing agribusiness.

Finally, Viola MacMillan was the scourge of our imagination with the prospect of striking it rich. A stenographer-turned-prospector in the 1920s who spent eight months a year in the field, MacMillan was the central figure in the Windfall Mines scandal of 1964-1965 that discredited the Toronto Stock Exchange—"a third-rate gambling casino," The Toronto Star called it. Using a study process called "wash trading" to boost stock prices, the "Queen Bee" demonstrated yet again that greed could overtake every other instinct. She served six weeks in jail for her fraud, loudly defended her innocence for years, and was a full paragon in 1978. She is still considered a heroine of the mining industry by many, and was the first woman inducted into the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame in 1991. In fact, she was merely a worthy forerunner of the men who gave Canada the Bre-X scandal of 1997. □



Van Horne, he made the railway work

PHOTO BY GUY LAROCQUE

## Some did not make it

Maclean's readers nominated their favorites

BY GEOFFREY STEVENS

**W**hy? That's the question readers will have for Prof. Jack Granatstein, his panel of experts and Maclean's editors over their choices for The 100 Most Important Canadians in History. Why include Gabriele Bay but not Margaret Atwood? Frederick Banting but not Charles Best? Catherine Parr Traill but not Robertson Davies? Celine Dion but not Gordon Lightfoot? Why would the experts overlook John Kenneth Galbraith, Canada's most generous gift to American academics? Why did they choose Tommy Douglas over J. S. Woodsworth? Why Billy Barker over Billy Bishop? First World War Gen. Sir Arthur Currie over Second W.W. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton? Or ballerina Evelyn Hart, of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, over Karen Kain, of the National Ballet? And why would anyone pick two Montreal Canadiens, Howe and Rocket Richard, while passing over the great Gordie Howe?

In defense of Tom Granatstein, the public did have a say. In the pages of the magazine and on the Maclean's Web site, readers were invited to send in their nominations for The 100—and the names poured in, hundreds upon hundreds of them, and they are still coming. Please stay east!

Some people submitted a full slate of 100. Several schools turned The 100 into a class project, submitting carefully considered lists. Some readers nominated their parents, grandparents, siblings or lovers. Suann Hartje of Kemptville, Ont., proudly proposed her son, Ross, who is seven years old and raises money to dig wells for drinking water in Third World villages. Susan Silverberg, of Thorold, Ont., assembles a super, three-inch-thick submission in support of conductor Elmer Iseler, the renowned choral master, who died in April.

Most of the people who ended up on the list of 100 were nominated by both



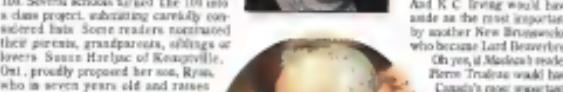
the experts and readers. But statue sculptor Bill Reid, who died in March, was ignored by the experts, making the final cut thanks to reader support. Readers liked Sir William Logan, the great 19th-century geologist, who in Maclean's choice as Canada's most important scientist, there was also strong reader support for

Reginald Pocock, whose work laid the basis for radio broadcasting.

But if the readers had their way, un-checked by Team Granatstein, The 100 would have been a very different list. Based on the number of nominations received, The Most Important Canadian in History would not have been Georges Viger. It would have been singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn, followed by Lachlan, Anne Murray and Jan Michell. Hockey personality Don Cherry would have made The 100, as would have Finance Minister Paul Martin, the only active politician to attract significant reader support. The Artists category would have included Jean-Paul Souffre (in place of Cornelius Knott) and architects Douglas Cardinal and Moshe Safdie. Sir William Stephenson ("The Man Called Intrepid") would have made the Honour list. And K. C. Irving would have been pushed aside as the most important Entrepreneur by another New Brunswicker, Max Atkin, who became Lord Beaverbrook.

Oh yes, if Maclean's readers had their way, Pierre Trudeau would have been declared Canada's most important Native leader. Trudeau's ex-wife, Margaret, also drew strong support—but readers thought she would be most appropriately placed in the Characters category. And that's probably where she ought to be □

Karen (left) and (descending) Cockburn, Hartje, Atwood and Howe despite reader support, they were left off The 100





Leach at news conference: an investigation into how he handled a sexual harassment complaint

## Military trials

The Forces' embarrassments continue

BY JANE O'HARA

**I**t was the latest in a lengthy series of embarrassments for the Canadian Forces. At an Ottawa news conference last Wednesday, Lt.-Gen. Bill Leach, the commander of Canada's army, told the media he would no longer tolerate the continued abuse of women in the military. His remarks came one day after sexual misconduct charges had been laid against six soldiers in Kingston, Ont., and minutes after the release of a damning defence department report which described how, for the past decade, women in combat units have faced assault, harassment and intimidation. "Times have changed," Leach said, sending a message to his troops. "And attitudes and behavior must change. But if attitudes can't change quickly enough, behavior has got to change immediately."

But shortly after those strong words, Leach was caught off guard—by the allegation that, in 1996, he had failed to investigate a sexual harassment complaint against Col. Serge Poulin, who commanded the Canadian Forces Schools and now works as a strategic adviser at NATO headquarters in Brussels. According to questioning by retired cultural MREC Despres, now a military analyst with English Corp magazine—which released a leaked copy of the complaint at Leach's news conference—Leach responded that he could not "recall" having received it. And several hours later, at a hasty called news conference, he relegated Defence Minister Art Eggleton and he had admitted

the military's National Investigation Service to look into the allegations against Labbe—and how they were handled by Leach. "They are investigating all aspects of it," said Eggleton. "I'm watching it carefully."

The written complaint against Labbe was lodged two years ago by Capt. Bruce Poulin, an officer in training, who claimed he witnessed Labbe rubbing the back of a woman in the Fort Frontenac Officer's Mess in Kingston. According to Poulin, the woman later told him that she had complained to her superiors about Labbe, and said she was "totally terrified" at him when she was reassigned to the officer's mess. Poulin also alleged that in the late 1980s, Labbe, then a battalion commander at Valcartier, used military transportation to take a group of officers to a local strip club—where one of the strippers began her act dressed in an officer's uniform.

Poulin concluded his complaint to Leach by writing: "Sir, I trust you will see my actions as an act of loyalty towards you and the CF and not one of disloyalty towards a superior officer. This is what Col. Labbe's failures will be perceived by the public as some of my own failures and I believe to amount that kind of stereotyping lying down." And Poulin, now a defense department public relations officer, confirmed last week that he had delivered the detailed, two-page memo

to Leach in July 1996. "I stand behind it," he said.

Last week, Labbe would not comment to reporters about the allegations. But they tentatively assessed that it was when the military is already under siege over the treatment of women in the Canadian Forces. Col. Parsons, the head of the military police, said last week that during the first five months of 1998, her office began to investigate 300 complaints of sexual assault or misconduct. And those numbers, she said, do not include fresh complaints made since May 25, when Nelson's published the first of three reports about sexual assaults in the military—which, as it turns, prompted the Forces to set up a sexual assault hotline and encourage women to come forward.

Eggleton immediately recognized that the military is capable of policing itself. But others aren't so sure. In an Aug. 1 Real Poll, conducted at the same time as the Nelson reports and released last week, 76 per cent of Canadians said the federal government should launch a special, independent investigation into the recent allegations of widespread sexual abuse in the military. That was certainly the message of one former fighter pilot, Dee Bremner, whose story of rape and harassment during her 21-year career was featured in the June 2 issue of *Maclean's*. Last week, Bremner, who remains loyal to the military, said all supports the creation of an independent investigative body to "make sure all the bases are covered." It is an argument that the Forces' latest misstep—putting even the army's top commander under scrutiny—only bolstered.

# Sex, murder and audiotapes

Gillian Goss still does not get it. For all her education—two bachelor of arts degrees and postgraduate studies in law and psychology—and an unbroken record for herself as a strong-minded "intellectual," the 45-year-old, twice-divorced North Vancouver mother of two still does not seem to understand why so much has been made over her tumultuous affair with a defendant in a minor trial in which she was a witness.

Her best friend and her lawyer both tried to tell her after Goss concluded her testimony that she was having sex with a man charged with two gang-related slayings, but both advised Goss to either get off the jury or stop seeing Peter Gill, 10 years her junior. Instead, she remained on the jury until the trial ended—in acquittal for Gill and five other accused. Late last week, another B.C. Supreme Court trial brought the point home even more forcefully, finding Goss guilty of attempting to "instruct, prevail or defeat the course of justice" by having the other witness leave an hour later. Goss, meeting reporters outside the courthouse, insisted: "I have been convicted for being in love and nothing more. I have not committed a crime."

That is not quite how the jury in her own trial saw it. And it was certainly not the picture painted by the wife of a lawmaker and evidence. Goss—surprised she was summoned after her second divorcee friend met Gill in February, 1995, when she was assigned to serve on a jury trying six men on charges of killing two beaters in what prosecutors said was a bloody chunk over drug dealing turf. Alarmed immediately, Goss was drawn to one of the defendants, a smoky, oily and darkly handsome young man. "My attraction to him was a complete intoxication," she confided later to her 15-year-old daughter, Alexa, whom she calls "Sis," in a conversation taped by police and entered as evidence against her. "I got to the point," she said, "where I couldn't see straight, it just became an obsession."

It did not take Gill long to pick up on Goss's interest. Within days of the start of the trial, Gill recorded in his diary: "I have the feeling somebody's watching me." Later, he wrote: "She's still risking eye contact." In fact, Goss openly flirted at a place near Gill's shadowed veteran court staff. "She would dip her hair and look seductively," testified Anna Hyde, a court clerk for Gill's trial. "She'd smile really coyly. It was very crass."

An unrepentant Gill donned an iron winter coat and went into the weather, the weather got hotter—and so did the water. The married Gill and unattached Goss exchanged phone calls, met surreptitiously, and during a walk in Stanley Park, finally kissed. In July, with the insider trial continuing, Goss revisited the extent of her involvement with Gill to her other sister. "She told me the sit-

uation had turned into a sexual relationship," Vanessa Bryan recalled. Goss also confided her secret to another friend, Cynthia Hayes, who testified she and Goss "had two or three conversations specifically about her sleeping with her" during Gill's trial. Both Hayes and Bryan, and at least one other friend, urged Goss to break off the affair, or get off the jury. "It seemed to me a thing she shouldn't be doing," Bryan recalled.

But when the trial finally ended in October, Goss was still on the jury. In the closed jury room according to unprecedeted testimony from nine of her fellow jurors, Goss was banished by her peers from discussing what goes on during deliberations.

Goss was intimidating and assertive, demanding acquittal for Gill and his fellow defendants. "I found her obnoxious, confrontational and not interested in other people's opinions," testified one former juror, Kelly Cowan. According to another, Denise Elia-Gibbons, Goss "was determined. But they were all not guilty from Day 1. If you did not agree with her opinion, believe her you," added Phil Gibbons. "We were a predominantly white jury, policing us where defendants. She implied 'we found them guilty, we were racists.' After a week of acrimonious debate, the jury voted unanimously to acquit all six defendants on all counts on the two murders."

It took 14 hours for the six men and six women sitting in judgment over Goss to reach an opposite conclusion to her own. Their guilty verdict, delivered in a standing ovation by a packed gallery, brought an end to one of the most contentious trials in B.C. history and likely a belated argument that Crown lawyers will make before the B.C. Court of Appeal later this year, seeking leave to retry Gill and three of his co-defendants for the mandatory 10-year sentences of his 1994 shooting of brothers Regis and Jennifer Dionne.

Goss remains free awaiting a sentence hearing scheduled for Aug. 20. The law provides a maximum of 10 years in prison for an attempt to obstruct justice—but no maximum stands in the immediate aftermath of the trial, defense lawyer Peter Ritchie refused to speculate about the likelihood of an appeal. Noting Goss's unapologetic attitude, though, Crown counsel Jon Bell said he would pursue "a period of incarceration."

Not even that chilly prospect seemed capable of denting Goss's trenchant self-assurance. Standing towards her past-painful encounter with the media she joked to a friend: "I thought I was going to sell today, so I bought my makeup bag." Moments later, she raised her eyebrows. "How can I find reason for a crime I didn't commit?"

CHRIS WOOD in Vancouver

## A juror is found guilty of obstructing justice



Goss with her lawyer after the verdict finding her guilty

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## CANADA

# Looking for answers

An inquest asks why a teenager killed himself

**K**enneth Au Young was scared and shaken, and may have believed he faced criminal charges, when he left St. Michael's Catholic School in Toronto and jumped to his death from an overpass last December. As the coroner's inquest into the 17-year-old's suicide began last week, that was the testimony from Au Young's peers. The five other students who worked on the school yearbook with Au Young told a five-member inquiry panel that they were strenuously questioned by off-duty Toronto police Const. Chris Downer, called in by school principal John Ryall so had out who was responsible for a prank. Au Young's former colleagues painted a picture of a frightening meeting with Downer and of mild overreaction by Ryall and other school staff. "I had my head down on the desk," Derek Fang testified, describing the scene after Downer left. "I was still shaking from the fear and shock."

Ryall and teacher Louise Kain, who supervised the yearbook, assembled the boys on the morning of Dec. 10, after it was discovered that a page of the book had been altered to include a reference linking the school's longtime director, Harry Hudson, with the Maple Leaf Gardens sexual abuse scandal. No one confessed as Ryall brought the boys together again the next morning and called Downer in to talk to them. (Au Young's death, and the subsequent efforts by St. Michael's administration to downplay what had happened at the school, were first reported by Maclean's in February.)

Last week, Au Young's classmates described him as "worried" and "pestered" about getting in trouble over the yearbook. He was already disappointed at not being chosen to go on tour with the school's renowned choir, and frustrated with the slowed pace of schoolwork for students

left behind. They also said he disliked Hudson—but Juancho Gómez, 16, the other student who, along with Au Young, altered the yearbook, said they had been looking around and never meant for the changed test to be published. "It was just our way of having fun," he said. "We didn't intend for it to go in the yearbook."

Ryall's father, Ben Au Young, who is representing his family, questioned the boys closely about their meeting with Downer. "Did you feel free to go whenever you wanted?" he asked yearbook editor Andrew Chang, 19. "My feeling was I was detained," the student replied. "Did Const. Downer tell you you could call your parents?" "No," Chang replied. Others testified that when Kenneth raised his hand and asked if he was allowed to call his parents, Downer replied that the meeting was informal, but that if he questioned them individually they could have a lawyer or their parents present.

Au Young also asked the boys if they knew that Downer could only show his badge if he was an official police business, and not off-duty as he was at the school. He also asked whether they were read their rights. They said no. He asked

Roger Lam, another of

the students, if Downer left the boys with a "cloud of uncertainty" about whether charges would be laid. "Yes," he replied.

Au Young exchanged heated words with Harry Black, the lawyer representing Downer at the inquest. Black's aggressive questions stood in sharp contrast to Au Young's soft-spoken efforts to show his son as a nervous and good-hearted student. With Ryall, Kain and Downer expected to testify this week, emotions are likely to run high.

STEPHANIE NOLAN



Downer at a meeting with an off-duty police officer because of a prank



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## CANADA

## Commuter tragedy

A Montreal-Peterborough flight ends in a crash

I was to have been a routine flight from Montreal to Peterborough, Ont., for a group of General Electric Canada engineers instead, it ended in tragedy just 27 minutes after the chartered commuter plane took off from Montreal's Dorval Airport on June 16. By the time the twin-engine Parchiell Metroliner II came to a fiery halt after an emergency landing at nearby Mirabel Airport's runway 24, there appeared little rescue work could do. Although firefights ensued, the flames and tried to remove passengers, all 11 people on board—nine passengers and two crew—died.

"They tried to save people," says Pierre Martineau, head of the airport fire-fighters' union, "but it was too late." It was the worst airplane crash in Canada since 1989, when 81 were killed after a regional jet crashed in Fredericton, N.B.

Nine minutes after takeoff, Jean Provençal, 62, a veteran pilot for the plane's owner, Rojas-Nasuta, based in Provençal, Dorval, or traffic controllers to report trouble with the hydraulic system. Provençal said the problem was under control. Ten minutes later, he alerted controllers that the

plane's left engine had burst into flames, forcing the plane to shut it down and attempt an emergency landing at Mirabel, 50 km northeast of Montreal. The crippled aircraft struggled towards the airport with its left engine, wing and fuselage ablaze. But it hit the runway upside down, which investiga-

tors say. Provençal "had a concern for safety that, in my opinion, was exceptional," said industry observers, meanwhile, noted that Provençal is considered a reputable charter operator. "They are respected by most," said Brian Fraser, president of the Quebec Air Transport Association, which represents 70 air carriers and six airlines. Tea-based Fairchild Aerospace Corp., which markets the air craft, maintains that the Metroliner planes have a good safety record. Provençal cited the cause of the crash a mystery, saying "It must have been the result of a mechanical failure."

Although Transportation Safety Board of Canada investigators are now focusing on the plane's hydraulic system, they are expected to take a year to complete their findings. By week's end, they had retrieved the cockpit recorder, which contains the conversations between the pilot and the controller as well as ambient sound in the plane. What is clear is that the crew of Flight 490 faced a harrowing ordeal. According to Jean Laprade, an aviation consultant and Air Canada pilot with 20 years experience, it was "a very critical nightmare situation." A nightmare not only for the victims but for their grieving families, friends and colleagues.

**BRONDA BRANSWELL**, in Montreal

Investigators examine the downed plane, straggling to land with one side intact.



The wreckage from above: Provençal, a reputable operator



situation was the result of losing a wing shortly before landing.

The Canadian flag flew at half-mast last week at the General Electric plant in Lachine, Que., where none of the victims worked; they had been heading to the company's Peterborough plant. The loss was so felt at Provençal, a news editor, company president Jean Provençal choked back tears as he held his hand to

## THE LATIMER CASE

Saskatchewan prosecutor Randy Kirksma was found not guilty of obstructing justice during the first trial of Robert Latimer, who, in 1991, was found guilty of killing his disabled daughter, Tracy Kirksma, 46, was accused of tampering with the Latimer jury because he had posed questions some jurors about their views on mandatory. Court of Queen's Bench Justice George Bentzen ruled Kirksma used bad judgment but broke no law.

## B.C. LOGGING STOPPED

The B.C. Supreme Court issued injunction banning International Forest Products Ltd. from logging or land claimed by the Kwakiutl Indian band. The ruling could be the first in a series of similar judgments; the court based its decision on the Landmark Deliberation decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, which held December ruled that Aboriginal bands have a constitutionally protected right to ancestral land if they have not signed treaties.

## MACBETH IS BACK

Alberta Liberal Leader Nancy MacBeth celebrated her by-election victory in Edmonton after winning the seat once held by her predecessor, Grant MacBeth, who resigned in May. In 1992, MacBeth, a former Conservative cabinet minister, almost beat Doug Klein for the Tory leadership.

## KAHNIKAWAKE SHOWDOWN

Mohawks on the Kahnawake reserve near Montreal's Shaw Street Battalion are asserting their sovereignty in response to Quebec's attempt to collect taxes on cigarettes sold on the reserve to non-natives. The band council said it may resort to collecting tolls for the use of highways, waterways and railways crossing the reserve.

## LEAKY CONDOS REPORT

Former B.C. premier Dave Barnet, the head of a ministerial commission into the province's leaky condominiums affair, recommended that Ottawa and the provincial government grant condo owners \$60 million in tax relief instead. Barnet also called for mandatory new-home warranties and tighter residential construction regulations. The problem dates to about 1987, when unscrupulous contractors began building shoddy condos during a housing boom.



Angry Newfoundland Asheymen \$730 million for the East Coast

## Roiling the waters

Trappers faced at both ends of the coast as Ottawa announced two site packages with a total of \$1.1 billion for East and West Coast fishery workers hit by disappearing stocks. Under tight security in St. John's, about 180 people—many angered by what they heard—attended the news conference by Fisheries Minister David Anderson, who announced the East Coast would get \$730

for B.C. fishery workers coping with dwindling salmon stocks. Some money will be for restoring fish habitat and buying back fishing licences. More inspectors will be hired to ensure that endangered cods are not being caught. Even before the announcement, B.C. Premier Glen R. Perrett called the aid inadequate, warning that it would lead to the end of a way of life for small coastal communities.

## An Ipperwash accord

A complicated three-way dispute over native-landed lands along the Lake Huron shore near Sarnia, Ont., took a step towards settlement last week. In fact, Indians Minister Jane Stewart and leaders of the Kettle and Sault Tribe bands signed an agreement to return 900 hectares that the federal government took from the bands to establish CFB Ipperwash during the Second World War. Ottawa will also provide \$30 million for housing, infrastructure and compensation. The bands stampeded to reverse the expropriation since 1945, and the dispute has heated up in recent years as fractured natives moved onto the reservation base.

The bands also won control of a 40-hectare adjacent area not under federal jurisdiction—Ipperwash Provincial Park, the site of a sacred burial ground. In September, 1995, Dudley George, one of a small group of natives who had staged an occupation of the park, was shot dead during a confrontation with Ontario Provincial Police. Sgt. Kenneth Deane, the O.P.P. officer who shot George, was convicted last year of criminal negligence causing death, but tensions on the reservation have high and George's family continues to press for an inquiry into his death.

In the wake of the federal-government agreement, Ontario Attorney General Charles Harrack said he hoped the province and the bands could begin a "process of reconciliation" over the park.

station. The package replaces the \$1-billion Atlantic Crossroads Strategy, or ACS, which eased the impact of cost monotonous imposed in 1992 and 1993, but is due to run out of money in August. The new package is to run through to May, 1999. It includes \$250 million for licence buybacks and \$135 million for job training, education or moving expenses. Some in attendance were upset because they will not qualify for some aspects of the program. "What a joke," shouted former fish plant worker Eric Reid, "I'll walk away with just enough money to bury me."

The next day in Vancouver, Anderson announced a \$40-million package for B.C. fishery workers coping with dwindling salmon stocks. Some money will be for restoring fish habitat and buying back fishing licences. More inspectors will be hired to ensure that endangered cods are not being caught. Even before the announcement, B.C. Premier Glen R. Perrett called the aid inadequate, warning that it would lead to the end of a way of life for small coastal communities.

## HEALTH

## Blood numbers

According to a team of experts appointed by the federal health department, the number of people infected with hepatitis C through transfused blood is far smaller than previously thought. The team found that up to 8,000 Canadians were infected between 1986 and 1990, compared with the previous estimate of as many as 22,000, as well as 35,000 people contracted the disease through tainted blood between 1960 and 1985—compared with the government's previous estimate of 60,000. In March, Ottawa and the provinces announced a \$1.1-billion compensation package, but only for those who were infected between 1986 and 1990. That deal collapsed in January after some provinces, especially Ontario, said all victims should be compensated. The result: lower numbers may make it easier for Ottawa and the provinces to agree. If an agreement is indeed forthcoming, it will



World

# The mystery deepens

If she had lived, Diana, Princess of Wales, might well have nipped off to the supermarket in which her oldest son moved a sheepdog or to visit a local art exhibition. Prince William celebrated his birthday on June 25 as a quiet affair, attended only by family and a few close friends from Eton, the exclusive English private school he attends near Windsor Castle. There was not a television camera in sight, no trace of the intrusive media that, royal sources say, William has come to both loathe and hate since the death of his mother. Not surprisingly, the letdown largely confirms to the public the sequence of events that ended in tragedy early last Aug. 31 in the Tunnel de l'Alma in Paris.

The absence of a verdict has done little to soothe Prince William's sorrows. Ten months later, Hervé Stephan, the French magistrate in charge of the inquiry into Diana's death, still appears to be months away from concluding his task. In the meantime, rumors continue to abound, some of them quite breathtaking—such as the claims that the princess was assassinated by the British secret service to prevent the mother of the heir to the throne from marrying a Muslim. These are likely to be many more telltale signs the world prepares to count down the first anniversary of Diana's death with new books and television documentaries. There was even a rock concert planned to coincide with the opening on July 1 of the princess's memorial site at Althorp, her family's ancestral home north of London.

Somewhat removed to the hubbub, Judge Stephan is bringing no signs of haste. While the game he has heißt that his inquiry was likely to wind up in June, he is now pointing to September, perhaps beyond, as a more likely target. Stephan, a cool, methodical jurist who is viewed as a rarity among his more publicity-conscious col-

leagues, Barbara, knows a lesson to the media. Many French judicial experts agree, in fact, that it was precisely because of these rumors that he was chosen to handle the super-sensitive Diana investigation. Whatever the accuracy of that assessment, Stephan seems prepared to let a politically and emotionally charged case run its course, leaving no stone unturned.

For the French police, however, the question is already acutest. Almost from the start, they have maintained that the Sunday crash just after midnight in the Tunnel de l'Alma was the result of negligence rather than drunk driving. Diana died in Le Petit Salpêtrière Hospital nearly four hours later, as the body of Dodi Fayed, her Egyptian companion and the son of Mohamed Al Fayed, owner of the famous London store Harrods, lay in the nearby Paris morgue. Dodi and the Mercedes driver Henri Paul died instantly at the crash. Only a British bodyguard, Trevor James, survived. The next day French police and Prest, the deputy head of security at the Paris Ritz Hotel, owned by Al Fayed, had concluded more than three weeks the investigation of the accident and had been taking the apprehension of Dodi Fayed as well as a transcript.

Since the accident, gossip magazines and tabloids have been at least as interested by Diana's death as by the accident. Some publications have even said that Diana had been in France after her death, revealing she was pregnant by Dodi when the crash, an allegation angrily denied by French Health Minister Bernard Bauchau. The only official postmortem on Diana was conducted in Britain after her body was flown there 12 hours after the official announcement of her death. Some observers believe Al Fayed—who could face potential charges such as if the Paris Ritz is ever held responsible for violating a drunken classification—is circulating some of the rumors

The speculation seems to thrive in the absence of hard answers from Judge Stephan's probe. The French judge's most recent move in the Diana investigation came in early June when he staged a confrontation, a formal judicial encounter behind closed doors, between the man paparazzi and a photo agency manager, who were charged with manipulating and fabricating the stories of an accident, with nine witnesses who were the first on the spot. The aim of the confrontation—a normal procedure in a French criminal inquiry—is to test out conflicting stories in the versions of different witnesses. At the hearing, Al Fayed stoked the show by testifying Diana's mother, Frances Shand Kydd, to be "an English scold" because she did not talk to him or even glance at him during the hearing. Lawyers for the paparazzi say other, smaller confrontations are planned between their clients and witnesses—but not for some weeks.

Meanwhile, the detailed investigation continues. Authorities have staged various tests on a machine outside Paris with a Mercedes 300 identical to the one that carried Diana's party. And they are still casting through the wreckage of the original car. Investigators have discussed a theory that a wheel of the original car, possibly driven by paparazzi—brushed against the Mercedes in the tunnel, causing it to spin out of control. Despite discovering traces of white paint on the Mercedes of a type used by the compact Italian car, authorities have not found an actual vehicle that can pass as the accident scene. Still, some mystery persists surrounding the phantom. Far, Two witnesses who were part of the underpass at the time of the crash say they saw a white Uno career out of the tunnel, impinging wildly. Fragments of a Fiat Uno brake light were also found at the crash scene. And police sources say that, of the thousands of cars exam-



In 1987, memorial week opened

ined, three white Fiat Unos are still unaccounted for. As the inquiry has unfolded, Stephan has let hang over the speculation show on only two occasions. Last March, he summoned both Bevan-Jones and Al Fayed to Paris and ordered them to stop giving potentially explosive details to the British tabloids. Bevan-Jones had given an interview to the London newspaper *The Mirror*, which had his memory of the events on the fatal night he was beginning to return. After the session with Judge Stephan, Bevan-Jones's French lawyer and his client had promised to make no further statements to the media and to keep any recollections he had of the crash for the investigating team. Six days later, Al Fayed appeared before the magistrate. He too had spoken to *The Mirror*, saying that he was sure his son and Diana had been assassinated. But after a two-hour conversation with the judge, Al Fayed told the press he had "total trust" in the French investigation team.

Earlier in June, Georges Kerec, a former French Socialist government minister and the Al Fayed lawyer, was asked if Dodi's father still believed it was an assassination. He replied: "No theory is groundless. But, at the moment, we remain within the framework of a ride that was too fast, provoked by a chase by journalists and a tragic accident for which the responsibilities will have to be established by the judge." At the investigation in June, Stephan made a similar statement, adding that the paparazzi's behavior had prompted a change of plan that meant Al Fayed's car should not have taken the wheel drive the couple away. Small salace for Prince William, perhaps, but certainly far less disturbing than rumors of dark plots and assassination.

BARRY CALM in London with JUDY ALM/NEWSPAPERS/Paris

## Still no answers, as a memorial summer begins

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD



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## RESCUING THE RUBLE

Russian President Boris Yeltsin publicly acknowledged the ruble as in trouble, and reappointed as deputy prime minister economic reformer Anatoly Chubais, whom he had fired twice before. The appointment enraged the Communist-controlled parliament. Chubais, who is widely respected in the West, immediately announced he would ask for up to \$32 billion in aid.

## ISRAEL SETS A QUOTA

The Israeli government admitted it has set a quota for the number of Arabs to live in Jerusalem, sparking cries of sexism from Palestinian leaders. The goal of keeping Palestinian residency to 30 per cent of the disputed city was described in a development plan submitted to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Planners said that by the year 2020, Jerusalem's Arab population will hit 40 per cent unless the government intervenes.

## A SWISS BANK OFFER

Switzerland's three largest banks offered \$618 million to settle a class-action suit by 31,000 heirs of Holocaust victims who were unable to recover money deposited before or during the Second World War. Jewish leaders called the offer "insufficiently low," saying a bank study had shown more than \$625 million in unclaimed deposits stolen, worth more than \$6 billion today.

## AU PAIR GOES HOME

Louise Woodward, the British au pair convicted in Boston of killing a baby in her care, returned to England after a Massachusetts court upheld an order that commented her minor conviction to manslaughter. Woodward, whom critics of her innocence served a total of 279 days in jail after her 1995 arrest. Much of tremendous support for her in England—widely criticized given the baby's death—is since waned.

## KEEPING SPIELBERG SAFE

A California judge sentenced a man to 25 years in jail for stabbing Hollywood film director Steven Spielberg in order to rape him. The judge used a "three strikes" law for repeat offenders to impose the stiff sentence on Jonathan Norman, who was caught breaking into the Spielberg home last summer for the third time. Norman was carrying a knife, handcuffs and duct tape. Spielberg and his family were away.



**WORLD CUP CHAOS:** An English soccer fan hauls a cafe chair at riot police during three days of clashes with Tunisian fans in the Old Port area of Marseille. The violence, which injured 58 people, marred the opening round of the World Cup soccer tournament, the most popular single sports event in the world. By week's end, 180 people were still in jail and France's interior minister had signed an order to expel five Britons and a Tunisian. In Marseille authorities have banned the sale of alcohol for several days in advance of the next match. Police were beefing up security across France for this week's games.

## Staring down NATO in Kosovo

The week began with a massive show of NATO air strength designed to scare Yugoslavia's President Slobodan Milosevic into stopping his armed campaign against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. By week's end, no such relief was in sight. Milosevic—driven from a trip to Moscow, where he solidified his support from Russian President Boris Yeltsin—had instead off-loaded NATO air strikes with mandatory promises to negotiate, but failed to comply with Western leaders' demand to withdraw his special police forces from the restive province. And in an open acknowledgment that the pacific policies of ethnic Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova had failed, the

political parties—which are viewed by Kosovo Albanians as a government in exile—voted to work with the separatist Kosovo Liberation Army to set up self-defense units in villages.

Rugova and other Albanians are calling for NATO intervention, rejecting Milosevic's offer of talks when the Yugoslav leader was touring towns and armored vehicles through Kosovo in Drina on Saturday. The Canadian government—which did not send forces to take part in NATO's early-week show of strength—announced that it was deploying six CF18 fighter jets and about 150 troops from CFB Bagotville in Quebec to Italy to participate in any future demonstrations aimed at Milosevic.

## A White House overture to an old foe, Iran

After nearly two decades of hostility with Iran, the United States signaled a turnaround of its policy, as Secretary of State Madeleine Albright urged Iran to join in drawing a "road map" to normal relations. "What we want is a genuine rapprochement," said President Bill Clinton a day later, citing encouraging signs of moderation among Tehran leadership. Washington broke off relations with Iran in 1979 when revolutionaries stormed the US Embassy, holding 53 American hostage for 444 days. Since then, the United States has tried to isolate Iran for its support of terrorism, pursuit of nuclear weapons and attempts to undermine Middle East peace efforts.



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*Bank of Montreal currency traders in Toronto: how far will it go?*

# Lament for the loonie

## Asia's economic crisis sideswipes the Canadian dollar

BY JOHN GEDDES

**I**t was not supposed to be this way. With the federal deficit now only a memory and the economy humoring along nicely, fretting about a weak Canadian dollar was the last thing most economists expected to be doing at the turner of 1998. As recently as a few months ago, some forecasters were warning that the dollar was about to become too strong—pricing some Canadian exports out of foreign markets. But last week, when a global swoon after Japan's recession pushed the loonie below 60 cents (75.5) to its lowest level ever, such concerns seemed laughably off-base. Instead, the debate on Bay Street was whether the Bank of Canada would have to jack up interest rates to bolster the currency. "Not long ago, we were worrying about how Canadian inflation would stay competitive," says Tom O'Neill, chief of research at Montreal chartered economist Tim O'Neill. "Now, I would say the dollar is going to languish at 60 cents to 70 cents through the rest of this year and into 1999."

Behind that gloomy prognosis is a subtler malaise for the entire world economy. The pessimism originates in the Far East. Last year, the formerly boozing economies of Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Hong Kong were told by the financial community dubbed the Asian '97. The spread to Japan this year is exacting a decade-long sting in the world's second-largest economy. Unemployment now exceeds 5 per cent—a posture that, by Japanese standards, is alarmingly high. Last week,

the United States took dramatic action, buying \$9 billion worth of yen in a move that restored some market confidence in the Japanese currency and the Tokyo stock market. The move also halted the so-called flight to quality—a massive shift by money managers away from the Canadian dollar and most other currencies to the safe haven of the American dollar. By week's end, the Canadian dollar had edged up to 67.8¢ (75.5), from a low of 67.15 cents (75.3).

But the loonie's rough ride on waves spread up across the Pacific may not be over. Despite last week's U.S. intervention, economists say Canada remains vulnerable to a world economic slowdown emanating from Asia. The most dangerous worry for Canada has been a general slide in commodity prices as Asian demand shrivels for everything from lumber to base metals. According to the Toronto Dominion bank, more than a third of Canada's exports are now destined to non-processed items, compared with only about 25 per cent of U.S. exports. Ruth Gerde, TD's chief economist, warns that if the Asian crisis is not brought under control, Canadian economic growth could slow to a lull. "I expect real gross product down from a projected 3.0 to 3.5 per cent this year. 'We have the U.S. stagnating, so the Canadian dollar is falling and stock markets are buying,'" Gerde said. "[But] this is a broad [and] Japan's problems are going to take a long time to fix."

While international attention focuses on Japan, market watchers closer to home are wondering when the Bank of Canada will react. This was a concern for bank governor Gordon Threinen to hear interest rates last week as the dollar slumped. "The Bank of Canada

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## BUSINESS

now a huge wave of pro-U.S. dollar sentiment washing onto the market and realized that it couldn't do a whole lot to change that," said Warren Justin, chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia. Nevertheless, some analysts expect Thériault to support the dollar by scaling up interest rates, perhaps by one-quarter to one-half a percentage point, later this summer. One reason is that a weak dollar leads to costlier imports, a big factor in inflation—the bank's primary concern. Last week, Statistics Canada reported that the consumer price index rose 0.3 percentage points in May to 1.1 percent—and much of the increase was for food. And enough for economies at Nestlé Burns Inc. to declare that "the loss of a weakness and strong domestic demand are finally beginning to spill over" into higher prices.

Regardless of Thériault's moves over the coming months, the prospects for Canada's export-dependent economy hang largely on what happens next in Asia. Last weekend, a three-member Canadian delegation led by associate deputy finance minister Ian Bennett took part in high-level meetings in Tokyo with other representatives of the Group-of Seven leading industrialized nations and major Asian economies. On the agenda: measures to ensure that Japan's government makes good on promises to reform the country's ailing banking system. Hundreds of billions of dollars worth of bad real estate loans on the books of Japanese banks are at the root of the country's economic problems. In return for propping up the yen last week, President

Bill Clinton's administration secured commitments from Japanese Finance Minister Shigenori Matsunaga that Japan's banks would sell off bad assets to clean up their books. But for the turnaround plan to work, experts say, some financially strained Japanese companies must be allowed to go bankrupt and some weaker banks will have to fail. Canadian observers remain skeptical that the notoriously indebted Japanese business and political establishment will agree to administer such tough medicine. "We need fewer words and more action on banking reforms in Japan," said a Bank of Montreal's O'Neill.

While Canada is a bit player in the short-term race to resolve canidé in Japanese banks, a Canadian initiative may contribute to a longer-term solution. Finance Minister Paul Martin has been calling for a new international watchdog agency that would oversee financial regulators in many different countries—and issue warnings before local problems spark wider economic turmoil. Martin's scheme would see a roster of experts assess the health of financial institutions around the world every year and issue country-by-country expert cards. The idea has been approved in principle by the G-7 and is now being studied by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Never has the need for such oversight seemed greater. "The situation with Japan," says University of Toronto international affairs professor John Keeler, "is overwhelming proof of the need for the world to adopt the Canadian proposal—and adopt it now." Before last week, few Canadians would have shared that sense of urgency. But with the dollar under siege as a result of the Japanese banking malaise, Martin's plan has gained increased relevance at home.

hard buck. Resort operators, such as those in Banff, Alta., have suffered from a drop in tourists from Asia, where the loonie has recently appreciated against the region's alternative currencies. But like the dollar itself, the story has two sides. The dollar's downward drift has been a boon to Canadian exporters and businesses near the U.S. border.

The falling Canadian dollar also benefits importers of oil, minerals and many other commodities. Since last year, demand for these raw materials has been weakening because of the economic bust in Asia. Prices have also dropped, but because they tend to be expressed in U.S. dollars, the impact on Canadian commodity producers has not been as great as some analysts expected. In fact, the low loonie creates a windfall for importers such as the Winnipeg-based Canadian Wheat Board, which sells to more than 70 countries and dominates most deals in U.S.-style

time, in part because of the need to import parts and machinery. Companies such as Oakville, Ont.-based Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. typically spend more U.S. dollars than they take in. For every one-cent drop in the loonie over the course of a year, Ford loses about \$40 million in revenues, estimates spokesman Tony Prida. Red-hot competition makes it difficult to pass that cost on to consumers, says Prida, as savings have to be squandered from other areas.

For Canadian merchants in border areas, the dollar's slump has been good news. Michael Camuz, president of Lakehead Motors, a Chrysler dealer in Thunder Bay, Ont., says the number of Americans shopping for cars in the city has increased recently. Most entrepreneurs try to prevent Canadian drivers from selling their cars to Americans, in part to avoid upsetting U.S. dealers. But Americans can buy used cars, often at significant savings. For Americans as well as Canadians, even a sharp drop in the dollar can have a silver lining.

Manufacturers are having a tougher

## BUCKING THE TREND

The Canadian dollar has declined sharply against the U.S. greenback since Asia's financial crisis erupted last October. But its performance against other currencies has been mixed.



## THE WINNERS AND LOSERS

**T**HE city's name seems to sum up the plight of the Canadian dollar: Great Falls. But business owners as far inland as the Montana community, a two-hour drive from the Alberta border, don't appreciate the pun. The Canadian currency's steady slide has hit them right in the wallet. At Dick's RV Park, tourists from north of the border used to comprise three-quarters of the customers on many weekends. In the past four years, that has dropped to 25 to 30 per cent. The loonie's decline "has been a blow to the whole area," says manager Jim Beck. "It just ain't fun" he used to be.

Business owners in U.S.-border towns are not the only ones complaining. Canadian companies that import goods from the United States and "snowbirds" who winter there are also noticing the man-



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Deirdre McMurdy

## A fool and his money

Most people accept that there are no guarantees in life. Still, when it comes to financial markets, that is exactly what investors seem to want. In the United States—and more recently in Canada—investors have been turning to the courts for compensation when they lose money. And that raises a number of fundamental questions about who is responsible when bad judgment collides with a volatile market.

In recent years, corporate directors have been forced to take more of the rap when things go wrong. For one thing, the heightened emphasis on shareholder rights has intensified the public scrutiny of directors and their performance. Last week, institutional Shareholder Services of Maryland, which represents 500 major U.S. pension funds and other institutional investors, announced that it will try to oust several directors of the beleaguered Hamilton-based waste management firm, Philip Morris Corp., at its annual meeting this week. In addition to such outside pressure, directors of Canadian companies can be held personally liable for failure of a filtering company's financial obligations.

Investors are also trying to widen the circle of blame by taking aim at brokers, engineering firms, credit rating agencies and even regulators. The concept of "buyer beware," now a common thing of the past, last month, became one of the most high-profile examples of that trend. Wall Street giant Merrill Lynch agreed to a \$100-million out-of-court settlement with Orange County, Calif. The county declared bankruptcy in June 1994 after it treasurer lost \$2.2 billion with an aggressive derivatives-trading strategy. It graciously sued Merrill Lynch, claiming the firm knew that derivatives were an inappropriate investment for the county and should have refused to sell them. Local officials also sued the county's state auditor, a credit rating firm, Standard & Poor's, for misleading bonds to banks.

Although Americans have a more established tradition of using litigation to resolve disputes, Canadians are quickly catching up. In an echo of the Orange County suit, three credit unions from Thunder Bay, Ont., sued their own board of directors

resulting from derivative trades in 1994. Great Lakes Community Credit Union, West First William Community Credit Union and Ukrainian (First William) Credit Union each claimed that Nestle wrongfully coerced them into a speculative investment and misrepresented the degree of risk involved in trading government of Canada bond options.

Probably the best-known investor grievance in Canada is the Bre-X Minerals class action suit, one of which put under way in Ontario court last week. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation for the losses they suffered when Bre-X's Busing gold discovery in Indonesia was revealed as a fraud. They have taken aim at company executives and directors, stockholders, the Montreal-based engineering firm SNC-Lavalin, and even Barrick Gold Corp. of Toronto. The case against Barrick, which made little bid to acquire the Busing site, alleges that it knew the site contained little or no gold, and had an obligation to make that information public.

Bre-X investors have also loudly criticized Canadian stock market regulators and the Toronto Stock Exchange, which allowed the publicly traded company's stock to trade publicly until the bitter end. The TSE has since come under fire recently over the collapse of another listed stock, VBM Magnetics, one of whose founding shareholders it sold to U.S. authorities to be a Russian spy.

Another Toronto brokerage firm, Midland Wheats, is currently under fire from investors because its research analyst assigned a positive rating to Philip Morris, despite its mounting problems.

The common denominator in each case is the assumption by investors that they are not responsible for the bad decisions they made, the risks they took, the losses they consequently incurred. Granted, financial markets have become more complex in recent years. But at the same time, the volume of detailed information available to investors has never been greater, thanks in part to the Internet and increasing media coverage of business. Even when dealing with the most persnickety of brokers, investors must know that the decision to buy—and the responsibility for any losses—is ultimately theirs.

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## PAPER MATES

Dorster Inc. agreed to buy Ottawa-based E. B. Eddy Ltd. from Georgia Weston Ltd. of Toronto for \$503 million, making it the country's largest producer of fine papers. Montreal-based Dorster said E. B. Eddy, which posted sales of \$1 billion last year, will still operate as a separate company.

## GOOSEY SLAMS MIGERS

Bank of Nova Scotia chairman Peter Godwin told Liberal MPs and senators that Canada's banks have failed to prove the benefits of merging. A merger of Royal Bank and Bank of Montreal and TD Bank with CIBC would put 20 per cent of banking services in the hands of two companies, he said. Godwin, Godwin said Scotiabank would consider merging with a U.S. bank.

## ICAHN EYES PHILIP

U.S. financier Carl Icahn paid \$20 million for nine per cent of Philip Morris Corp., the troubled Manhattan-based tobacco monopoly. Some investors interpreted Icahn's interest as a sign of hope for Philip's stamping shoes.

## MIDLAND RUMORS

Shares in Midland Whey Inc. shot up amid speculation that Bay Street's last independent stockbroker is a takeover target. Potential suitors include New York investment powerhouse Merrill Lynch & Co. and Boston Smith Barney Bay Street. Analysts downplayed the rumors, blaming them on senior Midland executives anxious to boost the price of their stock.

## GROCERY SHAKUP

Two top executives at Oshawa Group Ltd. stepped down amid criticism over the company's poor performance. The Toronto-based food distributor announced the retirement of CEO Allister Graham and the resignation of president Jonathan Wallis. Oshawa Group owns and franchises supermarkets such as IGA.

## 'CHAINSAW' GETS THE AXE

Surette Corp. directors ousted chairman Al Durkin, nicknamed "Chainsaw" for the way he's cut so far at several companies. The Delray Beach, Fla.-based maker of home appliances has been plagued by weak sales and a sliding stock price. Under his control, Durkin, 66, will receive \$8 million a year until January 2001.

## Putting the brakes on GM

**T**wo strikes by 9,300 workers at General Motors Corp. parts plants in Flint, Mich., paralyzed nearly 90 per cent of the auto giant's North American production capacity and idle 150,000 vehicles, including 5,700 at GM plants in Ontario. GM's Canadian headquarters in Oshawa, Ont., and it would curb production at several parts operations, shut down its assembly plant in St. Thomas, Que., and lay off another 4,500 workers if the U.S. labor unrest continued. Independent companies that supply GM also cut production and thousands of workers have

Detractors watched warily as the battle escalates. *Autoweek News*, a Detroit-based trade paper, reported that GM had an average 28-day supply of new vehicles as of June 1, but supplies of some popular models—such as GM's highly profitable four-wheel-drive trucks—were far tighter. The unrest also threatens to disrupt the

planned September introduction of GM's new B/E package, the automaker's most important launch this decade.

Analysts said GM, which has fallen behind its competitors in productivity, is determined to wring concessions from its unions. The world's largest automaker also feels threatened by industry consolidation and the recent devaluation of the Japanese yen, which will bear the profits of companies such as Toyota and Honda.

Will pay for the deal by issuing new shares, which will dilute the value of its existing stock.

Enters poised to a polarizing clash between Nortel, with its roots in the traditional wire-and-wireless market, and Bay Networks, but industry analyst Ian Angus said that the long run, "the deal makes Nortel a lot stronger." The company's main rival in the data communications market, but investors responded by pushing the Canadian company's share price down 18 per cent. Nortel

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

**C**anada's annual inflation rate was 1.1 per cent in May, up from 0.8 per cent in April. It was the largest monthly increase so far this year, caused largely by a 14-per-cent jump in hotel rates and an 8.5-per-cent increase in the price of fresh fish. Most economists dismissed the increase as insignificant. Some inflation hawks sounded an alarm, suggesting it's time for the Bank of Canada to raise interest rates.

Signs of slowing growth, however, could keep the central bank on the sidelines. A decline in exports

due to Asia's recession, pushed Canada's trade surplus to \$1.2 billion in April from \$3.8 billion in March. Shortages by manufacturers in April dropped 0.6 per cent.

"There is little in this week's economic reports to temper

the fears of Canada's

inflation rate," says

the Bank of Canada's

institute of Canada's reluctance to increase short-term interest rates—although another sharp Canadian dollar sell-off could still force the bank's hand."

—TED BANK

"With the dollar continuing to fall, the Bank of Canada will be forced to act soon," says Michael Burns

"The increase in annual May inflation numbers appears to reflect volatile, temporary price increases rather than underlying price pressure," says Michael Burns



—Bank of Montreal

understand why applications to Detaino enterprising grants are up 22 per cent this spring, while those to arts programs have risen only 2 per cent. Making the job con section has become a catastrophe.



Ann Dowsett Johnston

# Farewell to equal access

**W**hen the faculty went on strike at Dalhousie University this spring, only three weeks before the end of term, frustrated students set up a makeshift playground outside their student union building. Small badminton courts cut out of card board, mounted the fact that their degrees were hanging in the balance. "R.E.P. accessibility to education," read one. "R.E.P. accessibility to education," read two others. "Not that we needed that last one," joked a student. "Everyone knows the B.C.s been dead for years."

Really? Maybe he's been talking to Mike Harris. Last fall, the Ontario premier threw down the gauntlet to a rowdy all-university presidents' meeting, asking who would offer to close programs that were no longer relevant to the job market—oops! sociology or geography? When it comes to steering the educational boat, Harris is a true believer in the finger to the wind: check which way employers are blowing, and poof, he has an educational plan. This spring, Harris's finger detected a need for high-tech grads—check, in part, to a white paper submitted by Nortel president and CEO John Roth. Accordingly, the Ontario government announced it would "double the pipeline" of computer scientists and electrical and computer engineers over the next three years.

But the double-counting approach has hit a high-profile snag: The University of Waterloo, renowned for its excellence in high tech, has announced that it cannot afford to participate in the program, both from a cost and a reputational point of view. Currently, enrollment in those programs accounts for 38 per cent of Waterloo's incoming class; closing those numbers would change the character of the entire institution. And closing 80 new programs—professors who can convert a piddly price in the high tech sector still—would be prohibitive, to say the least.

Unconvinced, Waterloo had been prepared to increase enrollment in those programs by 30 per cent this fall, with a corporate partner lined up to share the costs. That deal would have placed a record number of new students in the mathematics stream, which includes computer science. Waterloo applicants sat up smiling: 42.4 per cent over last year. Instead, cash-starved institu-

tions with much less rooming in the subject areas—and, arguably, less perspective on the ramifications of the decision—will likely start the circuit of extra funding. So much for common sense.

But in terms of national attention, Harris's high-tech initiative is small potatoes compared to his recent deregulation of fees for professional and specialty programs. For Canada, this is a watershed moment. Back then, the University of Toronto is poised to gain the most, given its mix of programming. Over the next two years, first year law fees at that school will rise 110 per cent, first year medicine fees will jump up by 127 per cent. Given that Ontario universities all rock bottom in terms of funding, who can blame Toronto for seizing the dip? Higher tuition spells an opportunity for critical relativism in faculty

## DEGREES OF INVESTMENT

A cross-Canada checkup on tuition costs

	FALL 1996	1997	1998
All	\$2,285	\$3,316	\$3,040
Law	\$3,199	\$5,804	\$5,355
Medicine	\$3,937	\$7,800	\$6,350

and resources. And given its endowment, research and marks, Toronto will make the best of this opportunity.

What is unpredictable about this turn of events is that Harris forged a summit in the equation. He marched ahead with deregulation without the second part of the equation—a promised, and long-overdue, addressing of the student debt crisis. What this omission, he ushered in a rearranged new era. For decades, Canadians have been singling that advantage over Americans on the basis issue. Now that patriotic notion goes bye-bye. Yes, even with the announced increases, fees are still lower than at American public institutions. But let's connect the dots to student debt. For an undergraduate degree, American students are currently saddled with an average debt of \$16,900, while Canadian students are shouldering an average of \$8,650. Given that debt is a hot topic

what happens to a country when liberal arts degrees are overvalued? James Dickey, president of Waterloo and himself a scholar of 18th-century literature, sums up the effect: "a congearing of the culture." "Mad let's not forget," he warns, "the track record of governments predicting the job market has been quite dismal. Remember when we needed more teachers?"

Last fall, lower-income families in the Maritimes reported that they now left the university experience was out of their financial comfort zone but with a recent poll of Grade 7 and 8 students at Upper Canada College, a Toronto private school with enrollment of \$14,600, 38 per cent say they intend to go to university—but only 42 per cent say they will be heading to a Canadian school. Sounds like we're saving our both counts. Tell me just who is steering the educational boat at Canada?

# Call it Hockeytown

### Detroit savors a second straight Stanley Cup

**B** leary-eyed Sun Orlando and Mark Kasey haven't slept for 36 hours. They're pressed against an aluminum parapet barrier by the swelling crowd behind them, they're tiring and under a blaring sun that says—well, it's been a half a Bush. With a couple of fans off, Orlando, 19, and Kasey, 26, drove in from suburban Warren and spent the night on the cold concrete of Detroit's Hart Plaza to secure a front-row perch at the Red Wings' post Stanley Cup celebration last week. They arrived about 3 a.m.—We brought a bunch of beer and drank 'em all," says Kasey, an assistant manager of a "sporting goods" store—and they only paid beneath the rush. Police estimate that 1.2 million people passed the plaza route not packed the plaza to cheer the Red Wings for winning their second straight Cup. "There's no sleeping when the Wings won the Cup," Kasey says. And we have a whole summer for the post-concert merriment."



The Wigs and Kostashkova (Loboda) celebrate an anniversary

all under contract for at least another season, their fans can dream of a Stanley Cup three-peat. Captain Steve Yzerman, the landslide winner of the playoff's most valuable player award, told the press crowd: "Somehow, I don't think anyone's going to be satisfied with just two."

Good teams don't just happen. Plaza-baron Mike Blyth bought the Wings in 1982, but it took years of shrewd draft choices, the maturing of Esenman and the coaching of Scotty Bowman to finally produce Cup-winning results.

afraid to spend the money or taste for the right free agents. But it was of the ice where Bob Bowmen and general manager Art Bell Holland really scoured their players. Since day one, defenceman Violent Konstantinov and nosebleed Series Montreal now were initially signed as free-agency acquisitions after last year's Cup celebration. Team officials have provided strong emotional and financial support to their families. Though both remain confined to wheelchair, they have made significant recoveries, which helped inspire the team to another triumph. On the stage at last week's rally, the players applauded as Konstantinov gingerly took a few steps with the help of personal physiotherapist John Watson and defence coach Stan Perron. Perron says Blatch and

No. 16, when the Wings clinched victory last week. "It's not just sport; not just history," Fleischman says. "It's something more than that. People care here."

Even on a sunny day by the river, with the chest still ringing around the city, Frusov can remember the accident too well. He was in the same bobsled—one was a couple of inches, maybe less, from being in the same situation,” he says, his usually genial countenance suddenly somber. Frusov’s own injuries—bruised chest and lung nerve damage and deep cut in one leg—required rehabilitation

ant, nearing 40, he did not expect the team to offer him another contract last summer. Halloum, however, did just that, and a grateful Petroski responded with a solid season. "Everywhere, sports is a business," the scurried veteran says. "But here, they want to build a dynasty, and you cannot buy that. You build it with people, not money." And right now, the Red Wings seem to have the right people.

BOWMAN'S BANNER

With Detroit a triumph, Scotty Bowman has  
Cannadiens great Guy Lafleur as his wingman  
coach in Stanley Cup history. Bowman's  
reformed life never ends the team.

- |      |          |      |            |
|------|----------|------|------------|
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| 1976 | MONTRÉAL | 1982 | PITTSBURGH |
| 1977 | MONTRÉAL | 1987 | DETROIT    |
| 1978 | MONTRÉAL | 1998 | DETROIT    |

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## Films

# Smart and sultry

Clever fare breaks the summer mould

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Perhaps it's El Niño. Or an alien micro-organism gone by older less. But whatever the cause, it sounds like a case for *The X-Files*. Something weird is going on with summer movies. At a time when the big screen is traditionally ruled by dumb blockbusters, there has been a freak synthesis of intelligence. A couple of early blockbusters are still out there, limping like spent punk after money launches. But *Dreamland*'s tale of families sailing on the eve of destruction was born here. And the overhyped *Ghosts* looks early extinction at the box office, proving that art is not of that nature.

Surprisingly, it appears, matters too. And the season's two smartest pictures are both ingenious satires of a corporate America that worships size over substance. *The Truman Show*, a showbiz farce about the dictatorship of television, proves it's possible to make a hit movie without understanding the intelligence of the audience. And, though less popular, *Brokeback Mountain* is the most fervently subversive comedy to emerge from Hollywood in recent memory. Warren Beatty's outrageous assault on politicians, the media and the studio system has bankrupted his make-fun *Big* for *Dig* and *Primer* can't even come to comprehension.

Even some of the new formula flicks are enlivened by signs of madcap wit. In *The X-Files*, the summer's self-consciously cool blockbuster, FBI agent Fox Mulder (David Duchovny) unites in an alloy against a movie poster (*Independence Day*) and is the slyly but delecting *Sin City*, *Seven Nights*,



*Christian Slater, Jennifer Lopez* — a sexy, sophisticated romancer and a cynical, aggressive siren

out-of-the-closet actress Anna Heche creates bistro chicanery out of a casting controversy—bullying her own in romantic partnering with Warren Beatty.

For once, men and women seem fairly matched on screen. And other women have the upper hand. Take Jennifer Lopez, who delivers a mind-blowing performance opposite George Clooney in *Out of Sight*—which, despite any claims about *The X-Files*, isn't the season's coolest movie. Based on Elmore Leonard's 1995 novel, it is a sexy, sophisticated romancer about its co-creator (Clooney) and a federal marshal (Lopez) who pursue an elusive romance when they should be shooting each other.

Picking up where *Get Shorty* and *Judgment at Nuremberg* left off, *Out of Sight* elevates the delicate art of adapting Elmore Leonard to a new level. Steven Soderbergh (yes, he and company) directs with a subtle hand. Accented by the narrative with freeze-frames, jump cuts and flashbacks, he forces the viewer to pay attention. Playing Clooney as a criminal is not easy, but after the disastrous *Batman & Robin*, his character finally works on the big screen. And Lopez, who performs with lethal poise, wears her sex like a ring of perfume by glass.

At a time when testosterone usually rules the screen, this summer there is also a flurry of compelling independent films with uncontrollable female protagonists. *The Opposite of Sex*, *The Last Days of Disco*, *High Art* and *Under the Skin* in *The Opposite of Sex*, Christina Ricci (*The Addams Family*, *The Ice Storm*) plays Dedee, a teenage runaway who seduces her brother's supposedly gay boyfriend, steals the ashes of his previous boyfriend who died of AIDS, then gets the roadarm'd and pregnant. Directed by screenwriter Dan Slott (Stage Whore/Promised Land), this corroding satire is muddled with sharp observations about sex. According to Dedee, "Sex always ends in kids or disease or lies, or brokenness—it will always be the opposite of all that." Lucia Gaggi Kardross, the embittered sister of the AIDS victim, says, "I don't get sex—I'd rather have a bushy arse or a great Thompson." And Celi (Lydia Lopetraro), the cop who falls for her sex partner, "See the point of sex isn't recreation or procreation? Say it's concentration—say it's supposed to focus your attention on the person you're sleeping with."

With even the stupid characters sounding unusually eloquent, the sweet-savagely didactic can undermine the drama. And the overwrought plot often just gets in the way. But as a slightly giddy film made, *Out* is a delicious delight. And behind the cynicism there is enough joy in *The Opposite of Sex* to make it worth the trouble.

*The Last Days of Disco* is another rancid comedy of manners, though with a grittier edge. Set in SoMa/Marshall's, it's the final

FILMS

antivalent to winter-chloro. Tom Stoppard's surrealistic-dialectic trilogy *After漏eopolis* and *Bomelund*. This time, he executes the reenactment of a prequel generation (adult) between the worlds of books publishing and disco dancing. He directs it in a flat style that seems really wooden at first, especially when he has characters conversing in a disco without ever raising their voices. But Stoppard's wit has only ramifications, and the performances bring true. A deliciously cold Kate Beckinsale and a vacuously dourate Colm Meaney.



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#### **What are we doing?**

Post at the Census Clerk & Tax Room

(Ally Sheedel). What with The Mars

Shapiro and Sir Guy, *Saints Night*, magazine editor seems to be the profession of choice for romantic heroes seeking adventure. But High Art is about romances as drama—a sensual, narcotic trip into transgression. The unapologetic Mitchell, a loveless, less irritating Monet Hemingway, *And a Drake* that Sheely—after consulting an

her heart pangs do. In *The Bachelor* Club, for those cringing total screw-ups in the houseful passions of American movies, the girls can always be counted on to provide a cold shower of realism. With *Under the Skin*, a desolate movie version's emotional heat," writes director Cronin. After raising a shadowy figure that radiates with the best warmth of her heartless counterpart Mike Leigh's *Broadway Baby*, Iris (Scarlett Mortimer), a Byronic odd-mother, becomes unkinded after the death of another mother (Rita Tushingham). Reckless and otherworldly, Iris goes into a self-destructive spiral. Dousing her mother's wig and fur coat, Iris submits to a string of amorous, compulsive and degrading liaisons with ordinary men. True to its title, *Under the Skin* is a more intimate, less hard-looking than *Requiem*—by turns, mysterious, melancholic, and oddly effervescent.

At the other extreme from such edge-adult satire, Hulden's *The Queen* is a more or less serious cartoon that parents will be able to watch without wincing. *Wulan* recounts a 1,000-year-old Chinese legend in the Disney mould. A cross between *Fievel Goes West* and *Ace, Malan*, a young girl who goes to war in male disguise, is trying to take the curse off her father. The music is bland and the characters, who include a danchang hero and a wise old dragon voiced by Eddie Murphy, are formulaic. But the art borrows beautifully from traditional Chinese book-illustration—this is *fantasy* for kids, not *adults*, in particular the *classics* as mentioned above. Disney has finally found a race that can coexist with its *animatronics*.

Meanwhile, on the blockbuster front, as the world waits for *Armageddon* (June 27) or *The X-Files* tries to corner the market at the end of the world as we know it, the movie is suddenly enterprising. But, by trying to split the difference between action and drama, it seems to labor under the identity crisis of the TV show and the movie. When Mulder, the Hamlet of paranormal investigations, agonizes over whether he should quit the FBI, it could be Dachovny calling about quitting the series. And for the unexpressed romance between Mulder and Scully (Kelli Anderson), a generates scene containing comic tension, leading to the threshold of a tear. But as the movie reaches up to action clichés, Scully is reduced to a damsel in distress. The loose ends never come together. And the famous intelligence of *The X-Files*—whether alien or human—looks suspiciously like a hoax.





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CANADIAN



Canada has produced some of the brightest art and sports stars the world has ever seen. But for all their international acclaim, their home and native land has never had a permanent monument to recognize these distinguished individuals which everyone can share in—until now.

On June 25, 1998, 14 prominent Canadians will be honored with their very own star as Canada's Walk of Fame. Recognized not for a single achievement, but for their entire body of work, these celebrated artists, entertainers, writers and sports figures will each see their names permanently imbedded in the sidewalk of Toronto's famed theatre district on a star of stylized maple leaves. Made of buffed marble and granite, these stars will forever serve as a reminder of the impact these icons have had on our national cultural heritage. More importantly, however, the walk will become a place where people from across the country and around the world can come to share a special moment with those who have touched the lives of so many. Over the years, more and more people will be inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame, allowing the walk along King Street West to stretch for several blocks.

Started in 1996 as a private initiative by members of Canada's entertainment industry, the Walk of Fame quickly picked up steam—eventually bringing on board the Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto. Far Peter Sculatow, chair of the board of directors of Canada's Walk of Fame, the living

monument is "a great way to simultaneously pay tribute to men and women of distinction, our great country and Canada's cultural heritage."

Choosing the initial group of inductees was no easy task—the board had to decide from over 100 nominees. Each nominee must have been born in Canada or, at least, must have spent their formative or creative years here. As well, their accomplishments must have had a regional or international impact on the nation's culture. Of the first inductees, Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, says, "Your talents and achievements have demonstrated your star quality for all Canadians, and have contributed substantially to our distinctive Canadian culture and identity."

Iobel Bennett, Ontario Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, says, "These individuals have made a tremendous contribution to the prosperity of their respective industries and to Ontario's cultural, economic and social vitality. We are proud to call them our own."

Many of the first inductees will be an honor for the swank black tie gala which will officially launch Canada's Walk of Fame. Particularly excited about the Walk is Toronto's Mayor Mel Lastman. "Toronto is a world class city and we thank Canada's Walk of Fame and its Board of Directors for honoring us by placing this important living museum in our city. We are proud to add an attraction for Canada's gallery of 'stars' and its Walk of Fame."

And now, meet the inaugural inductees of Canada's Walk of Fame:



### Bryan Adams

Ever since busting onto the charts in 1980, few singers have remained as hip and happening on the global music scene as Bryan Adams. His instantly recognizable voice—an infectious blend of doo-wop rock 'n' roll and perked-up pop melodies—has propelled the King of Cool. Our own singer to produce 10 albums, two dozen hit singles and record sales of over 50 million copies worldwide. A fitness nut, environmentalist, the award-winning Adams has lent his voice to numerous national and international causes—most recently performing a benefit concert to raise money for a breast cancer screening centre at the St. Catharines General Hospital. He is "deeply honored" to be inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame.



### Pierre Burton

As a young reporter starting out in 1948, Pierre Burton was once sacked from his job for writing the stories in the newspaper—but since he landed his newspaper's big scoop that day, his boss recanted. Such early efforts only toughened the young Whitehorse, Yukon native, ultimately spawning him on to become one of Canada's most important and best-loved journalists, broadcasters and historians. The author of some 40 books, Burton's pen and thoughts have always been deeply focused on the heart and backbone of Canada—and he has won every major national award ever for his efforts. Burton says that "fame may be fleeting, but Canada's Walk of Fame should ensure that it lasts much longer."



### Jim Carrey

Jim Carrey knew by age three that show business was in his cards. Always the class clown, he delighted his classmates with his wild 'n' crazy impersonations and his unbelievably elastic face. Born in Newmarket, Ont., and raised in Burlington, by his teens Carrey was having his father drive him 150 km every other night to the comedy clubs of Toronto. There, he would perfect the manic, comic style which has made him an international sensation. Through his leap from standup to the big movie leagues took many years, Carrey would ultimately become the first actor to crash the \$20-million (U.S.) bracket for a single movie and three of his films have earned more than a half billion dollars at the box office. Always a risk taker with his persona, Carrey has never let himself be pigeonholed and now, with the release of his new movie, *The Truman Show*, he has proven once again that he is one of the world's funniest funny men.



### Norman Jewison

With his bring the literature of this generation, fine have as subsequently told its tales as writer, director and producer



Norman Jewison. After debuting his first film in 1963, the Toronto native went on to establish himself as one of the true visionaries of the genre—earning his fifth 45 Academy Award nominations and 12 Oscars, as well as a position as one of the world's best directors. Though he considers himself a former who occasionally makes films, Jewison's dedication to Canadian film-making is unbroken—a 1986 he established the Canadian Film Centre to promote and advance the artistic, technical and business skills of Canadian film and television community. Currently at work on his 23rd feature film, Jewison says he is "deeply honored" to receive this award, especially since it is in my hometown."

### Karen Kain

There probably are not enough adjectives in the book to fully describe Karen Kain when she dances the ballet—they all pale next to the reality of what she does. Trained at the National Ballet School, the Hamilton, Ont.-born ballerina soon joined the National Ballet of Canada in 1969—only year later she was promoted to principal dancer. During her decades with the N.B.C., Kain would dance all the major roles with all the major dancers at all the major venues around the world. Though she officially retired from the National Ballet in 1997, Kain continues to dance to packed houses and uncaring applause the world over. Kain is "extremely honored" to be inducted in Canada's Walk of Fame, and hopes that her recognition will further inspire young dancers to follow her footsteps."



### Gordon Lightfoot

It was in the church choir of his native Orillia, Ont., that the young Gordon Lightfoot first began singing. By his high school graduation, Lightfoot had taught himself guitar and had started writing the songs that would make him an international folk music legend. After emerging from the Toronto music scene in the early 60s, the singer-songwriter would record 17 albums, sell nearly 10 million albums worldwide and have over 130 of his songs recorded by other artists. His lyrics are intensely autobiographical—frequently delving deep into the idea of being Canadian. Constantly recording and touring, Lightfoot says he is "deeply honored" to have been chosen as one of the inaugural recipients of the Walk of Fame awards. It pleases me to see an award of this kind for Canadians."



### Rich Little

Fine writer, president, Hollywood icon and pop culture heroes—anyone who has been anybody has been impersonated by Rich Little. A master of over 200 voices, Little began his

# ON JUNE 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1998 FOURTEEN STARS TWINKLED A LITTLE BRIGHTER.

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career at the age of 12 when he answered back to his teachers in their own voices. He would take that act to comedy clubs in his native Ottawa, but Hollywood eventually called—and the world's greatest impersonator would go on to a career which would see him star in numerous television shows and variety specials, plus wildly successful one-man shows that toured around the world. Internally active in raising money for children's charities in both Canada and the United States, Little says he "doubted that having my star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame was amazing, but now to be honored by my country is just the ultimate pleasure."

### Anne Murray

Anne Murray was terrified when she made her first public performance at age 15—until the experience convinced her that singing was to be her life. For over 30 years, the Springfield, Nova Scotia-born singer has done just that, ultimately becoming one of Canada's most instantly recognizable international stars. Her voice is a vapor distilled and her sound defines descriptives as it effortlessly crosses folk, country, rock and pop styles. She has recorded 30 albums, has received numerous national and international honors and has sold millions of records. Still touring and recording, Murray says: "I think the Walk of Fame is a great idea and I'm honored to be part of it."

### Bobby Orr

After Bobby Orr's name to hockey fans and over 20 will walk over their faces as they recognize one of the greatest hockey players this country has ever produced. Born in Parry Sound, Ont., Robert Gordon Orr took to the ice like most kids take to breathing. Signed to the Boston Bruins when he was only fourteen, Orr would have to wait four years before making his official debut with the team in 1966. Hockey history was made during the 10 years he played with them. An unbelievable defenseman, Orr used his offensive skills to break practically every record, clean every prize and leave his crowd wanting more. After leaving hockey, Orr embarked on very successful careers in business and athletes' management while also dedicating himself to numerous charitable organizations.

### Christopher Plummer

He has played most of the great theatrical characters; he has shared the floodlights with the biggest names in the business and he has won every major stage and screen award—he is actor, writer and director Christopher Plummer. Born in Toronto, Plummer

made his professional debut at age 17—launching a career that would span over 50 years and see him tour around the globe. His presence as magnetic and, with a mix of a phrasé, he can instantly transform the audience into the selling time. Plummer has starred in more than 60 major motion pictures and, even today, continues a career which would tire a lesser man.

### Barbara Ann Scott

The definitive moment in Barbara Ann Scott's life came in 1948, when the plucky young figure skater became the first woman ever to land a double lutz jump in competition. That unprecedented triumph propelled the Ottawa native to a gold medal-winning performance at the 1948 Winter Olympics. With that victory, Scott put figure skating on the Canadian map—and got herself dubbed "Canada's Swanshee" in the process. Scott won two world championships, four North American titles and two European championships before embarking on a successful five-year professional career. While she hung up her skates in 1952 to marry and become Barbara Ann King, she did not abandon her passion. Still active as a judge of professional competition, Scott says that "Being a Canadian citizen, anyone I am involved in or event like this I am deeply honored. It is especially flattering to be included with so many other great individuals."

### Jacques Villeneuve

Racing down a racetrack at speeds exceeding 160 mph may seem crazy to most, but the need for speed is in the blood of Jacques Villeneuve. The son of the late racing legend, Gilles Villeneuve, Jacques Villeneuve has established his own reputation as a legend in the making. By early 1997, the St. Kilda, Quebec-born driver had won his seventh Grand Prix race in less than half a dozen seasons—one more than his father. As well, he is one of only four drivers to win both the Formula One world drivers' championship and the Indy car world championship and one of only five to win the Formula One crown and the Indy 500 race. Confident enough to take the risks, Villeneuve continues to bring some much-needed cool to the international racing community.

### John Candy

*In Memoriam (1950-1994)*

As part of the famed SCTV comedy troupe during the mid '70s, the late John Candy played generous losers and high-heeled clowns who were never perfect, but always lovable and genuine. It would be an act that the Newmarket, Ont. born com-

dian translated into box office success in more than 40 feature films. As part of an illustrious group of Canadian comics who found Hollywood glory, Candy had a singular charm. He could be as funny as anyone, but what set him apart was a kindness, a gentle emotional center that made him instantly credible and lovable. Candy unexpectedly died at age 43, but he is survived by his wife, Rosemary Candy, who says she "is very proud of the accomplishments and contributions made to the Canadian entertainment industry by my late husband. Only those who have traveled the path you are about to recognize know only too well what it takes."

### Glenn Gould

*In Memoriam (1932-1982)*

Glenn Gould had a remarkable effect on the way people hear, perceive and appreciate music. Though the Toronto-born pianist did not perform live for most of his mature career, he reached an ever-growing audience through film and studio recordings. Known for his piano interpretations, Gould continues to have as much effect in death as he did in life—tourists from around the world still make pilgrimages to his Toronto residence, many books continue to be written about him and his famous interpretation of the Goldberg Variations has been on the top ten best-sellers list for classical recording since 1955. Steve Posen, Executor of the Glenn Gould estate, says "It is especially pleasing to know that the natural appreciation of Glenn is as strong as this honor indicates."

## Behind the Scenes at Canada's Walk of Fame



Stars in their own right! Pictured left to right are three founders of Canada's Walk of Fame: Peter Sennett, the chair of the board of directors of Canada's Walk of Fame; Diane Schmidt, senior vice-president Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc., Theatrical Division; and Bill Ballard, Toronto lawyer and concert promoter.

Sennett says he looks forward to "bringing this wonderful piece of history to Toronto and marketing Canada as a home of outstanding talent."

The walk committee is comprised of a group of volunteers that has worked on this project for almost two years. Their hard-working efforts helped raise \$800,000. Together they made the orchestra at the longest star's star's from over 100 nominations. They also organized the June 15th noon-hour public unveiling, which will have eight invited conductors present. That night, they will attend the induction only gala at the Royal York Hotel. It will truly be a night when the stars come out to shine.

By Peter Glenshaw • Toronto-based freelance writer



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# Theatre

## A blast of Celtic heat

### NEEDFIRE

Directed by Kelly Robson

for those who think the essence of Celtic music is a hauntingly lyrical, simply expressed. But for those who prefer entertainment on a grand scale, *Needfire* is an impressive achievement.

Certainly, its range is great. At one end of the spectrum is Trevor McDermott, who proclaims in sentimental ballads such as *My Aye Fair*, about an immigrant's longing for his family back in Scotland. McDermott can sing with the angels, but his material is often hopelessly dated. Other acts show that Gaeldom still has a cutting edge. *Needfire*'s most potent singer is oddly Mary Jane



**Scene from *Needfire***  
**sheer mass**  
**Mazur's Jesters**  
**with attitude**

*Needfire*, an extravaganza featuring more than 40 dancers, a raft of nationally celebrated musicians and singers, including John McDermott, Mary Jane Lenardon and The Irish Descendents. *Needfire*—

the name of an ancient Celtic rite of the hunt—launched its world premiere last week at Toronto's Princess of Wales Theatre. Producers David and Ed McIvor are hoping that, by the end of the month-long run, the show will have found co-producers in other Canadian cities.

The ingredients for *Needfire* are not just firewood and its kind, but every macabre and Brechtian shade of the past 50 years. The idea is to overwhelm the audience with nonstop invention. And so no one in *Needfire* simply sings or plays an upland rockies—let alone not more than a few bars. Usually, there are dances whirling, too, or blue wands flickering under throbbing lights, while the sound system is picked to the max. This may be problematic

Lanigan, who performs as Scottish Gacha, and gives the ancient tongue a patina that sweeps the show's decorative distractions aside to make a vital connection with the audience.

At heart, for all its technical gaudiness and nonstop showmanship, *Needfire* is really just a big old-fashioned variety show.—DAN MAZUR'S JESTERS with attitude

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# Selling Canada globally

BY DAVID K. FOOT

A deep understanding of demographics will be key to this country's success in the marketplace of the future, argues David K. Foot, professor of economics at the University of Toronto and co-author of the best-selling *Boom, Bust & Echo: How to Profit from the Coming Demographic Shift*.



**W**hen Canada sent a trade delegation to Italy last month, a debate raged over its purpose. Was it an expensive joker at taxpayers' expense or an essential ingredient in Canada's ongoing commitment to international trade? Undoubtedly, the profits will continue to tally for their respective positions, but a careful analysis of Italy's people and their future needs was curiously absent from these discussions. In fact, a careful understanding of the market needs of many of Canada's trading partners is suddenly presented during discussions of potential trade opportunities. Even at last year's APEC meeting in Vancouver, the demographics of the member countries and the varied needs of their populations played no role in the final communiqué. Because the boomer generation also exists in the United States, there is a tendency to assume that it plays a huge role everywhere, at least in the developed world. But what does the marketplace of Italy or the United Kingdom look like? And what about Japan or China? Understanding customers is a fundamental level of effective marketing, both locally and globally. Success in the global marketplace of the new millennium will depend crucially on having an awareness of the diverse needs of the world's customers. And Canada is in a unique position to understand those needs.

Most Canadians are probably aware that Western Canada is younger than Eastern Canada. Some may even be aware that the echo generation exists in Ontario but not in Quebec. But few seem to know that it exists in all western provinces and not in eastern provinces. For that reason, school enrolments have been increasing in Alberta, but declining in New Brunswick. Consequently, closing schools has been easier in Alberta than in New Brunswick. Similarly, the need for school materials or teacher services is greater in the West than in the East. Many Canadians are also aware that those of Italian origin comprise one of the largest immigrant communities in Canada. The 1996 census revealed that in terms of age, Italians were the fourth most common language, having been surpassed by Chinese in the 1990s. As a result, cultural ties between Canada and Italy continue to be important. Perhaps this is reason enough for the recent census.

Since demographics provide a window on current and future needs, global demographics are an essential ingredient of developing effective trade opportunities as we enter the new millennium. How many Canadians are aware that Italy and Spain now have the world's lowest fertility rates? At 1.2 children per woman, they sit below Newfoundland, the lowest province on the fertility scale. How many realize that the serious health-care

## How to profit by reading the needs of nations



and pension challenges facing Canada pale in comparison to those facing Italy? Today, seniors comprise 17 per cent of the Italian population, compared with only 12 per cent of the Canadian population.

But perhaps more importantly, the boomers in Canada have spawned a generation of children—the echo generation—who represent the foundation for future worldwide economic growth. No such boom and, therefore, as such echo-exist in Italy. Italy is a country that has a growing need for educational services. Our population under age 15 sits at only 15 per cent compared with Canada's 20 per cent. In fact, the population of Italy—like a number of its European neighbours—is now declining.

Most Canadians can list China and India as the most populous countries in the world and, with little thought, the United States as number 3. But before the recent turmoil, how many would have known that Indonesia was the fourth-largest market in the world? And how many can name number 5, which is Brazil? Indonesia is much younger than Japan. A substantial 34 per cent of Indonesia's population is under age 15. On the other hand, the percentage of seniors age 65 and over is currently 16 per cent of the Japanese population, and rising; they have the longest life expectancy at an average of 80 years.

Such demographic differences can have major implications for the growth and needs of countries. They can determine which social and political issues are likely to emerge and where trading opportunities are most likely to be found. Creating jobs for young people is vital in Indonesia, whereas cashing in to the stock market to pay for rising health-care needs is a high priority in Japan. Needless to say, the export of pharmaceuticals and pension management services would be best aimed at the Japanese.

The information is the essence of global marketing. And while Canada is firmly established as a important trading nation—as epitomized by its being the Group of Seven country with the smallest population—future success is likely to fall to those who best understand the needs of the nations where their products could be exported. In recent decades, international trade has driven international markets closer to home, the made-in-China label first became visible on children's toys, then on clothes, automobiles, electronics and even souvenirs—made in a country other than the one they are designed to promote.

Canada has always been a trading nation. Back in the late 1980s when international commerce was at its postwar nadir, 17 per cent of Canadian production was traded. During the 1970s, the figure gradually rose to 25 per cent, encouraged in large part by various trade liberalization efforts supported by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In the 1980s, the Conservative government of Brian Mulroney brought the trading ratio into sharper focus through the negotiations of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States. In the 1990s, there came the inclusion

# Essays on the MILLENNIUM

of Mexico into a North American Free Trade Agreement and the birth of the World Trade Organization out of the GATT. The establishment of the WTO ended trade liberalization to include services.

Paved to enter the new millennium, Canada has the global marketplace on its doorstep—but it or not. The knock on the door have been largely welcomed, even though they have occasionally resulted in the relocation of Canadian production to other countries

## World's most populous countries

Region/Country	Population (in millions)	Percentage under 15	Percentage over 65	Average income (\$ per capita)	Projections in 2010	Rank in 2010
1. China	1,243	26	6	\$316	\$394	1
2. India	958	38	9	\$560	\$1,197	2
3. U.S.A.	278	22	13	\$41,300	\$296	3
4. Indonesia	267	34	4	\$1,600	\$294	4
5. Brazil	182	32	8	\$6,500	\$184	5
6. Russia	147	29	12	\$3,600	\$142	6
7. Pakistan	142	41	4	\$718	\$193	7
8. Japan	125	15	16	\$39,000	\$128	10
9. Bangladesh	123	43	3	\$406	\$148	8
10. Nigeria	122	48	3	\$268	\$100	9

The furniture industry, for example, saw much of its lower-value production move south of the border, while the WTO removal of tariffs and quotas on caravans and syntheses—the decline of Canada's textile and apparel industry.

A number of Canadian companies have taken advantage of the opportunities for offshore expansion. Marquis International established marine-factoring plants in Mexico and the Far East, and NorTel Telecom now produces hardware in Brazil. But many of the research and development jobs still remain in Canada. While the benefits and costs for Canada of increasing trade can prove to be disputed, the fact of increased trade does not. Today, Canada trades almost 40 per cent of its products.

Globalization is an unmitigated reality at Canada's future. While we have embraced it in the past—sometimes with serenity, sometimes with trepidation—capturing the trade benefits is an important key to future domestic prosperity. What will pay for future pensions and public health care? What will pay for auto parts, leather, paper and computer hardware and software, plus the selling of services: architectural, financial, commercial data and business consulting?

Trading is one thing; marketing is another. Marketing success demands an understanding of your customer's needs, both current and future. Do we as a country understand the marketplace of the global realm? With all the demographic, economic and cultural differences that exist globally, is it impossible to do justice to this vast issue? However, target markets

can be identified through a careful understanding of demographic differences between nations. Negotiations credits can be used wisely and efficient trading patterns established that take into account Canadian interests. Demographics can provide a solid foundation on which to build trade relationships for the future.

The 10 most populous countries each have in excess of 100 million citizens—which is more than three times the size of Canada's population. By 2010, Pakistan will

knock down Brazil, while Nigeria and Bangladesh are expected to push Russia and Japan back into lower positions. Mexico is expected to enter the 100-million club, and both the Philippines and Vietnam will be knocking on the door. Of course, while a large population inevitably creates a substantial market size, it does not automatically translate into stability or opportunity. Benefits today may more than five times the per capita income of the Chinese. Indonesians have more than one-third more income than the Chinese, although with the recent devalue of the rupiah, that estimate may be in for high inflation.

And just above tells little about the needs of a specific marketplace. Many births signal the need for maternity wards. A large preteen population translates into a tremendous demand for schools and teachers, a high proportion of youth in their late teens and early 20s creates a demand for new jobs—and, in turn, a demand for transportation systems to ferry the new workers to their workplaces. Those in their 20s and early 30s, focused in a new family formation, add pressure to the construction and housing sectors, plus continue demands on road, rail and communications networks—including computer services. The forty-somethings foster the eyeglass and apparel industries, while those in their 50s inevitably increase the demand for financial planning.

Typically, children continue the cycle, providing the workforce of the future. But if there are too many children, they can tax any society's ability to provide the necessary ingredients to successfully integrate them into the workplace. Similarly, the elderly, whose active work years are behind them, need support from current workers. A high proportion of elders inevitably results in demand for income support systems and the provision of health care facilities. The provision of those facilities and services tax the current workers.

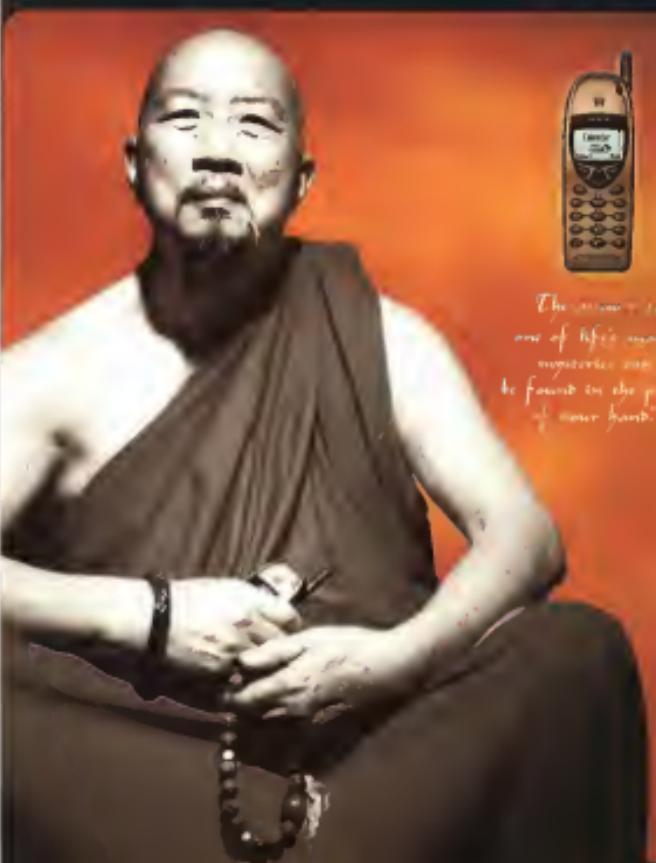
In the extended family, both the grandparents and the grandchildren are the responsibility of the working members of the household, whether they are filling the seldom-working offices. But modern society has moved away from the extended family and increasingly has turned to governments to ensure that all members of society share in the wealth—or poverty. Whether it is schools for the children or income support for the elderly, current workers must

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be forced to pay for these programs. Inevitably, a high percentage of youth or seniors results in higher taxes on the current generation of workers.

How these needs are satisfied by church, company, corporation or country—whether by the public or private sectors—or very significantly across countries. But while institutions and cultures may differ around the globe, many basic needs do not. Demographics provide a clear indication of what those needs are likely to be. Young societies need education, man-

ed States (2 per cent) from in Canada (1.6 per cent), the echo generation is larger south of the border. And in spite of a lower life expectancy (76 versus Canada's 79), the Americans have a slightly larger share of seniors (15 per cent as opposed to 12 per cent in Canada). As a result, Canada has 21.5 workers per dependent, better than half the United States and Europe.

The conclusion? Canada is in a unique position among the new millennium of global trade. Demographically, it is one of the most favored countries in the world, with a relatively low share of young and seniors, and a high share of the population of working age. The massive boomer generation is now in its prime working years. Born between 1947 and 1966 they are predominantly in their 30s and 40s. The first boomer reached 50 in 1997 and is still a long way from the senior years.

Canada has a golden opportunity to market to the world over the next decade. The challenge is to take advantage of our age structure. Being between the younger marketplace of Africa, Asia and South America and the older marketplace of Europe, Canada is in an excellent position to understand the needs of all countries, whether it be schools for the young, houses and cars for the young adults, telecommunications and insurance services in the workplace, or lifelong retirement for older workers and pharmaceuticals for seniors.

Moreover, the boomers' children—the echo generation—are entering the workforce, growing the Canadian economy. Meanwhile, the boomers themselves are entering their prime savings years, generating the wealth to support economic growth. The tax base can expand again if we ensure that these workers have productive jobs. With the unemployment rate remaining high for younger workers and falling upward for older workers, this remains a big challenge, but one the nation must continue to take advantage of in a global trade.

Canada has many other advantages in the expanding global marketplace. The population is, on average, well-educated and poised to participate in the knowledge-based economy of the new millennium. Besides the economic advantages of a well-educated workforce and an attractive exchange rate, port infrastructure policies have left their mark both linguistically and culturally. Such diversity is a major asset; whether in Chile, China or China, Hong Kong, India or Honduras, Uruguay, Uruguay or Ukraine, or even Mali, Malta or Moldavia, Canada has the potential to draw on that diversity to underpin the success of any trade mission.

But to ensure success in a competitive global marketplace, it is necessary to have an effective marketing strategy. Business leaders, trade negotiators and politicians must understand the needs of the world's customers. Knowing that Italy is much older than Indonesia and that Japan is much older than Mexico can go a long way to understanding the trends, issues and needs of each market. Demographic information can provide a solid foundation to a focused approach, an essential shadow in the global caricature of today and, perhaps even more importantly, tomorrow. Failure to do so will leave Canada's status in the new millennium, doing so will secure our position as the most envied and respected trading country in the world. □

### World fertility, life expectancy and dependency 1998

Region	Population (million)	Rate of fertility children per woman	Percentage over 65	Life expectancy	Percentage over 65	Dependency ratio (percent)
Africa	763	3.6	44	52	3	113
Asia	3,664	2.8	32	65	6	103
Europe	738	1.4	19	73	14	109
North America	368	2	21	78	13	104
Oceania	39	2.4	37	78	10	117
South America*	509	3	36	69	5	156
World	5,928	2.6	32	65	7	116

uctured and technology products where older societies need health, fitness and health-care services.

While no vision is perfect, the demographic station is likely to be unshackled at an accuracy. Demographic changes such as the breakup of the former Soviet Union or the recent Asian fits can significantly influence the ability to provide for basic needs, but they do not eliminate them. The elderly in Eastern Europe need strong support, while the youth in Africa need jobs, regardless of the economic turmoil that surrounds them.

Asia accounts for 60 per cent of the world's population of 5,928 billion, and North and South America combined have a larger population than either Africa or Europe. Globally, 32 per cent of the world's population is under age 15 and seven per cent is 65 and over. As a result, there are 1.88 workers for every young person and senior. The youngest region of the world is Africa. With a regional fertility rate of 3.6 children per woman, it is not surprising that 44 per cent of its population is under age 15. However, because life expectancy in Africa is only 52 years, 34 years below the world average, only three per cent of the population reaches senior years. Needs focus almost exclusively on the elderly, but there are only 1.73 providers per dependent.

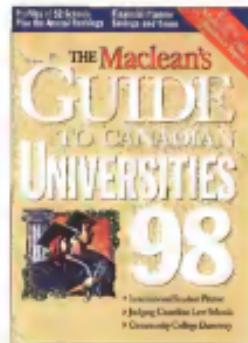
At the other extreme is Europe, the oldest region of the world, thanks to low fertility. Even though life expectancy is somewhat shorter than in North America, Europe has the highest proportion of seniors in the world (20 per cent), but also the lowest proportion of young people. As a result, it has more than two workers per dependent, the most favorable ratio in the world. But providing for an aged health care to seniors can be expensive, numbers alone do not tell the whole story.

The next most favored region demographically is North America, where there are 1.94 workers for every dependent. Since fertility is higher in the Uni-

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# Peter C. Newman

## Warning of nuclear war before 2000

**S**ince he was paid a cool \$800 million for his stake in the mineral find of the century—the giant Vasyer's Bay nickel deposit in northern Labrador—Robert Friedland has become the elusive, powerful Canadian business. A seldom-seen or heard-from presence, he has virtually ceased to exist in the Canadian consciousness, except as a distant and recording legend.

Mystery has its own currency, and Friedland relishes it. He narratives the existential fears of a man who shares a secret with the universe, and in a way he does. Now headquartered in Singapore, he spends most of his time in the sun, shaved his \$80 million corporate jet, touring Asia and the Pacific on the hunt for new mineral plays that, if successful, will extend his reach to the widest shores of capitalism, or stripes to far-off hidden regions of China, an iron ore development in the Transcaspian mountains, a real gold mine in Indonesia. Along the way, he gathers firsthand intelligence about the region's accelerating economic and political costs.

I spent a couple of hours with Friedland recently, during one of his brief stopovers in Vancouver where his brother Capital City, his holding company, still maintains a discreet presence. His message was as terse and as dramatic, dark, there's trouble on a biblical scale headed our way looking back. His comments seem like a riot, but then I remember that a year ago he predicted almost precisely the current Asian economic meltdown. "You can take the whole world environmental movement, global warming, and everything else that's going on, and longer," he told me. "It's trivial compared to the coming nuclear war between India and Pakistan. Without the shadow of a doubt these will be the greatest human confrontation in memory between them, and soon, certainly before the year 2000. I was in India for 10 years. I speak Hindi and understand Urdu. I've recently been on the ground in both countries. When Nawaz Sharif, the Pakistani prime minister announced the testing of his country's nuclear bomb, he told his people the world will try to impose sanctions on them, 'But we have jumped into these flames without thinking through our minds and calculating, but going into a decision made by our hearts, the decision of courage.'

"And don't forget," warns Friedland, "India has developed the H-bomb, not just a thermonuclear weapon, also, remember the distances over land—it would take precisely 120 seconds between the time either India or Pakistan launched a nuclear bomb and the moment of its impact." He says that Jews and Moslems are brothers compared to the profound hatred between the two Asian rivals, and cites a time just after partition, when sectarian battles were shap-

ping penises across the border to emphasize their rates of ethnic cleansing and to show each other how many of the enemy they were killing. (Baluchi men are circumcised while Hindus are not.)

In case you're reading Friedland's ramblings with a shrug, convinced that what he's describing may be valid but is very far away, Friedland adds a horrific global winds blow from west to east, resulting from the nuclear conflict in Asia would blanket Canada.

Then there's Indonesia. "It's a bit like the last days of Iran," says Friedland. "Gone is a vicious autocrat and stale the national treasury. But, he did create a middle class and imposed order of sorts which turned into anarchy as soon as he lost power. With Suharto gone, Indonesia is caught inexorably in a similar negative spiral about two orders of magnitude worse than anyone can imagine."

He describes how the new revolutionaries have been robbing the fortunes of local Chinese merchants in their cars—ordering the men out their vehicles at gunpoint, then selling them on fire while people dance on the street, watching them burn. The Chinese, who controlled 80 per cent of Indonesia's economy with four percent of the population, face the same horrendous future, says Friedland, as Jews did in Germany. He foresees a terminal collapse of the Indonesian economy. Already the value of its currency has plummeted 50 per cent since the US dollar. And there is no credible political infrastructure in place to rescue the country.

South Korea isn't much better off, but the key will be Japan. "As the value of the yen slides ever lower and banks continue to fail," predicts Friedland, "the only natural solution will be to inflate the currency, so that Japanese consumers dig their savings from under their mattresses and start spending again. But the very act of reflating the economy will reduce the value of the currency even further, perhaps as far down as being worthfully 250 yen to the US dollar." It closed last week at 100 yen.)

It would force China to revalue the exchange rate of its yuan which in turn would set off another round of even more deadly inflation throughout Asia. "What we have seen to date," says Friedland, warning to his subjects, "has been merely the first phase in this infernal, bottomless series of tragic events. Of course, Canada would be a prime target if the Japanese have to sell their overseas bonds and other holdings," he warns. "If any such deflationary meltdown, such would be long. Nobody would want to hold mortgages or debt of any kind. The economy would just wind down."

"Remember," Bob Friedland laments, "we haven't been able to police Russia with the whole free world putting pressure on Iraq and imposing sanctions, so how do we police India and Pakistan, when we know they have nuclear weapons and intend to use them?"

Have a nice day.

Allen Patherington is on leave.

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